The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by The Commercial Printing company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Duquesne Theatre.

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☞ Terms of the Daily: Single copy, 3 cents. Delivered by carriers (one week), 25 cents, subscribers by mail (one year), $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Select Reading, Interesting and Valuable Reading for the Family.

☞ Terms of the Weekly: Per Year ($2 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50, one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance will a paper be sent until it is paid for.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1871. NO. 142.

FIRST EDITION.

PEACE.

THE TREATY RATIFIED.

German Occupation of Paris.

Favre Demands Immediate Evacuation.

Belgian Army Reduced to a Peace Footing.

FRANCE.

Ratification of the Peace Treaty.

VERSAILLES, March 3.—Favre to-day notified Bismarck of the vote of the National Assembly ratifying the preliminaries of peace. Bismarck at once replied that he was ready to exchange the formal ratifications, and that the Emperor had already signed the treaty of peace.

Favre Demands the Evacuation of Paris.

PARIS, March 3.—Favre has gone to Versailles to-day, to demand the immediate evacuation of Paris by virtue of the terms of convention.

National Guard Sent Home.

BORDEAUX, March 3.—The Government has ordered the immediate return of the mobilized National Guards to their homes.

ENGLAND.

Payment of the Indemnity—Paris Tranquil.

LONDON, March 3.—A Versailles dispatch says that the French indemnity is payable in three instalments, viz: One million francs in 1871, two millions in 1872, and two millions in 1873. The interest is only payable on the last instalment, from which the proportion of that pertaining to Alsace and Lorraine, estimated at one-half million thalers, and the cost of railways in eastern France to be set apart, directed.

A Paris dispatch of Wednesday night says: The German sentry duty all over the city is assigned them, and perfect tranquility prevails.

The Perils to the Germans in Paris.

LONDON, March 3.—It is believed the Germans will leave Paris this evening or, at least to-morrow morning. There is in consequence great excitement in Paris. A crowd of Parisians, observing some Prussians in the court of the Louvre and Place du Carrousel yesterday, attempted to use force for their expulsion, but were kept back by a line of troops, and pieces of cloth torn from the coats of the Prussians. Conflicts are expected if the Germans do not soon evacuate the city. Some Germans marched to the line of demarcation, offering their flag of truce, saying, "now peace is concluded, we are friends;" but were repulsed, the French replying, "with the conditions imposed by Bismarck we never can be friends." Some disguised Prussian officers penetrated into the city, but were soon recognized, and their fate, in danger from the people, were protected by the authorities, and reconducted to the German lines. The populace are less calm than yesterday.

A League Against German Workmen.

LONDON, March 2.—A league is being formed at Havre to prevent the return of German employés.

BELGIUM.

Belgian Army Reduced to a Peace Footing.

BRUSSELS, March 3.—The Belgian army is being placed on a peace footing, and the militia have been sent to their homes. The peace plenipotentiaries will hold their sittings at the Hotel de Ville, Brussels.

THE EFFECTS OF PEACE.

How French Goods Will be Affected by the Close of the War.

In conversation with prominent importers of French goods, it is ascertained that the effect of the close of the Franco-Prussian war will not be very marked immediately, but that the summer and fall trades will be materially affected. When the siege of Paris became imminent, the tradesmen and merchants of that capital hurried out their goods as fast as they could, and these found their way to English markets, getting them out of the country by every means they could, and thus the gratified the English markets to such an extent as to depreciate the value of French goods. American merchants took advantage of this state of affairs, and purchased liberally, which will account for the excessive importations during the months of May, and thus far in the present year. The manufacturers of merinos, who had their establishments on the Belgian frontier, have been in the practice of making up their goods at their factories, and sending them to Paris to be packed ready for shipment. The siege of Paris prevented the prosecution of this business, and consequently they were obliged to dye the goods in the manufactories and ship through Belgium. The merinos were thrown upon the market in an imperfect state and miserably packed, and the manufacturers sustained considerable loss therefore. Now that the siege of Paris has been raised, the goods can again be sent to that city, and as they will not be ready for shipment for some time, ample time will be given to finish them in the usual manner.

Silks and velvets have been very low during the war, for the reason of a glutted supply on the market, but it is expected that the price of raw silk will advance immediately, as also the price of labor throughout France. The price of raw silk for two years, the prices of silk and velvet will be greatly enhanced. The fact is pointed out that during the war the civil war the prices of material and labor were advanced to a point from which there has even now been little reduction, and that as two years have elapsed since the breaking out of the war. The French people have been impoverished to a certain extent; they have an enormous debt to discharge, and it is reasonable to expect that that the laborer at artisan will or can work now at the old *ad libitum* prices. The population has been reduced by the ravages of war, large numbers of young men who have been laid waste, and the people of France must and will demand a proportionate increase for their labor and the results thereof than they ever did before. Taking this view of the condition of affairs, it is thought some finds that the importers do not see how it is possible for French goods to be any lower than they are now, and expect they will appreciate in value from thirty to fifty per cent.

The same may be said of German goods. The people of Germany have been compelled to sacrifice their industrial occupations for the past year, and it is to expect that they will be enabled to return to them for many months. They, too, have a heavy load of debt to carry, and the prices of labor and material must advance in the same proportion that they will in France. The immediate effect of the war was seen in the advance in the price of wines and imported liquors, which event came at the high rate, and will remain for some time. It is thought that the French will recuperate, for they have been a provident people, have lived cheaply, and most of the laboring classes manage to lay up money in times of prosperity. They will now avail themselves of the funds which they have left in store to start afresh, and not only wipe out their own score of debt, but enable the government to pay the indemnity demanded by the conqueror.—N. Y. Times.

Speculating in French Supplies.

Human nature in Paris is about the same as everywhere else. Of the speculations in supplies, a late letter says: "As it usually happens in these cases, the largest supply of food things has accumulated in the hands of the largest dealers. Chevet, the famed purveyor of the Palais Royal, has his windows filled with the most attractive collections of fresh salmon, lobsters, fruits—taking the place of fresh eggs at fifty cents each, and preserved trout at six francs (!) per the slice, and a thin one, at best. The Halles are filled this morning with vegetables, eggs, butter, chickens, rabbits, &c., all of which command very high prices, although about a fourth of those of the siege. Eggs, for instance, at ten cents each, butter eight to ten francs per pound, chickens ten to twelve francs. The "boucherie cruiquen's" occupation is gone. Dogs, cats, rats and mice, whose diminished heads were always hidden, even when their bodies were exposed to the admiring (?) gaze of the hungry, have vanished from the hooks of the butchers' stalls, and will only be retained as a culinary meat by those whose taste may have been depraved in those trouble-some times. The dog and cat butcher's wife, of the Rue Blanche, is one of the possible instances of this acquired gastronomical propensity. The good woman, a really honest creature, informed me a fortnight ago that she had become entirely accustomed to "horse meat," which she declared had, when good of its kind, exactly the taste of mutton. She further affirmed that the dog diet agreed with her nursing of four months—born luckily, she said, before the time of the siege, instead of a few days before, for, in the latter case, she would assuredly have sent the child out to nurse and could have had nothing from it during the siege. Her experience with regard to horse-flesh accords with my own, that is not wholesome, but even the very best, for every one. It is not astonishing that the mortality in Paris should have been so great, what with the horse and then his oats for bread. The number of deaths (4,671) last week exceeded by 200 any former bill of mortality."

WHEATLAND, PA.

Building Damaged by Fire.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEATLAND, PA., March 3, 1871.

The new and elegant brick building of Jas. Wood, Sons & Co., at this place, nearly completed, took fire last night about eleven o'clock, and was only saved from entire destruction by the greatest exertions. The loss sustained will reach three or four thousand dollars, insured by the contractors in the North American Company.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK, March 3, 1871.

WILL CONTESTED.

The will of Bryan McCahill, involving the disposition of property valued at $500,000, was contested by his widow on the ground of fraud before Surrogate Hutchings this morning.

FORGER SENTENCED.

Louis Van Etten, the celebrated forger, was sentenced to nine years in the State prison this morning. Jas. Brockway, another forger, had his sentence temporarily suspended.

ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS.

The arrival of emigrants for February was 564.

BEQUEST TO CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Mrs. Mary A. Varnum, who died about ten days ago, left $60,000 to the different charitable institutions.

RESUMPTION OF NAVIGATION.

There is a prospect of the speedy resumption of navigation in the Hudson river.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA

Has been presented with $500 by an old Worcester Circle of Fenians.

FARRAGUT MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Farragut Monument Association was held at the naval depot office yesterday afternoon, when favorable reports were received regarding the progress of subscriptions.

THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of Managers of the American Bible Society, nine new auxiliaries were recognized, four in Iowa, two in North Carolina, and in South Carolina, Alabama and Missouri one each.

GEN. BALFINE TO HAVE A HEARING.

General Balfine has determined to sue the English Government for false imprisonment. It is stated today that he has been invited to appear before the Joint High Commissioners now in session at Washington, where a hearing will be given him.

IN MEMORIAM.

A memorial window to Alice Cary will probably be placed in the Church of the Stranger. Subscriptions will be received by the leading publishers.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Apportionment of the State—Allegheny to Have Three Senators and Seven Representatives—A Democratic Majority of One in Each House—The Appropriation Bill—The Total $3,531,839—Bills Introduced, &c., &c.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 3, 1871.

SENATE.

Apportionment of the State.

Mr. Davis, from the Apportionment Committee, reported the new apportionment of the State, which was made the special order for Tuesday afternoon. This bill provides that until the next ordinary enumeration there shall be thirty-three Senators and one hundred Representatives. The following is the Senatorial apportionment: Philadelphia four, Chester and Delaware one, Montgomery one, Bucks and Northampton one, Berks one, Lancaster one, Schuylkill one, Lehigh and Carbon one, Dauphin and Lebanon one, Lucerne, Monroe, Pike and Wayne two, Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming one, Columbia, Luzerne and Sullivan one, Potter, Tioga, McKean and Cameron one, Clinton, Union, Northumberland and Montour one, Blair, Cambria, Clearfield and Elk one, Cumberland and York one, Adams and Franklin one, Huntington, Bedford and Fulton one, Snyder, Juniata, Mifflin, Center and Perry one, Allegheny three, Indiana, Jefferson and Armstrong two, Somerset and Westmoreland one, Fayette, Greene and Washington one, Beaver, Lawrence and Butler one, Clarion Venango, Forest and Mercer one, Crawford, Erie and Warren two.

The Fellowing is the Representative apportionment: Adams and Franklin two, Allegheny seven, Armstrong one, Beaver one, Bedford and Fulton one, Berks three, Blair one, Bradford, Sullivan and Wyoming two, Bucks two, Butler one, Cambria one, Cameron and Clinton one, Carbon one, Chester two, Center and Clearfield two, Clarion and Forest one, Columbia one, Crawford two, Cumberland one, Dauphin two, Delaware one, Erie two, Elk and Jefferson one, Fayette one, Greene one, Huntington one, Indiana one, Juniata, Mercer and Perry two, Lancaster three, Lawrence one, Lebanon one, Lehigh two, Luzerne and Monroe five, Lycoming, Snyder and Union two, Mercer one, McKean and Potter one, Montgomery two, Montour and Northumberland one, Northampton two, Pike and Wayne one, Schuylkill three, Somerset one, Susquehanna one, Tioga one, Venango one, Warren one, Northumberland two, York two, Philadelphia six, Philadelphia nineteen.

According to the figuring of politicians this apportionment makes the Senate stands seventeen Democrats to sixteen Republicans, the House fifty-one Democrats to forty-nine Republicans.

The Centennial Commission.

The joint resolution relative to the centennial anniversary in Philadelphia was reported, amended by Mr. Connell to make the Commission consist of the Governor, the Speakers and three members from each House.

A Good Move Defeated.

Mr. Graham introduced a rule that after the 20th inst. no private bills shall be introduced, and public bills shall be disposed of. Lost, yeas 11, nays 20.

The Eastern Penitentiary.

A communication from the Governor was received, stating that the Board of Managers of the Eastern Penitentiary have petitioned for the pardon of seventy-five prisoners confined in that institution, and sentenced to long terms, the institution being too crowded, inadequate to carry out separate and solitary confinement, and admit any more convicts. The Governor disapproves this remedy, believing it necessary to enlarge both penitentiaries, and recommending a law transferring some convicts from the Eastern to the Western Penitentiary for present relief. He further recommends that the Judges, as far as possible, sentence criminals for comparatively light offenses to the county jails. The Governor also sent in an act of congress relative to the indemnities for captured vessels, recommending the Legislature generously to aid and liberally encourage the exhibition of inventions.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Strang, from the Ways and Means, reported the annual appropriation bill, which the following are the items complete: Governor, $5,000; Secretary of the Commonwealth, $3,000; Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, $2,000; Auditor General, $3,000; Surveyor General, $2,500; Attorney General, $2,500; Deputy Attorney General, $2,000; State Treasurer, $5,000; Superintendent of Common Schools, $3,000; State Librarian, $1,500; Assistant, $900; Superintendent, of public printing, $2,000; reporter Supreme Court, $2,000; reporter, $900; incidentals of the Executive Chamber $2,000; Secretary of the Commonwealth's office, $2,000; Auditor General's office, $1,500; Deputy Auditor General's office, $10,150; Deputy Attorney General, $2,000; incidentals, $1,400; Cashier of the State Treasury, $1,800; Treasury office, $6,925; Adjutant General's office, $5,400; State Arsenal, $5,000; Commissioner of Common School Department, $12,400; Common Schools, $100,000; Normal Schools, $30,000; Law and Equity Judges, $40,000; Allegheny Judges, $28,000; Orphans' Court Judges, $6,000; Supreme Judges, Commonwealth, $30,000; Associate Judges, $20,000; Interest on the funded debt, $1,000,720; public printing, $50,000; Legislature, $200,000; Rents of houses, $6,000; Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, $47,000; Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, $30,000; Western Insane Asylum, $54,000; Harrisburg Asylum, $70,000; Pennsylvania Training and Reform School, $25,000; Philadelphia House of Refuge, $27,000; Western House of Refuge, $25,000; Agricultural College Farm, $2,000; Chaplains of the Legislature each, $200; Harrisburg Cemetery, $1,000; Eastern Penitentiary, $27,000; Western penitentiary, $20,000; Danville Asylum, $250,000; General Agent of the Board of Public Charities, $1,500; Secretary of the Board, $1,500; Incidentals, $1,000; State Library, $6,000; Librarian, $900; Assistant, $600; Incidentals, $500; Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, $2,000; Janitor for Executive Chamber, $1,000; new furniture for Executive mansion, $3,000; Soldiers' orphans department and salaries, $10,000; soldiers' orphans maintenance, $50,000; Northern Home, $5,000; Harrisburg Home, $5,000; Philadelphia Home, $5,000; Erie Home, $5,000; Home-pathic hospital, Hahnemann medical college, Philadelphia, $5,000; total appropriations, $3,531,839.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Kerr—Relative to the execution of attachments in the several counties of this State; to repeal the law regulating building and loan associations, approved April 7, 1870.

By Mr. Robb—Incorporating Verona Borough, Allegheny; relative to appeals from judgments of magistrates in the county of Allegheny; to provide for the transfer of certain suits in any borough as are not used; supplementary to the act incorporating Sharpsburg, giving him a additional appointive power; regulating the compensation of Allegheny county Jury Commissioners; regulating the election of Mayor and Council of McKeesport, giving them additional powers; incorporating the Central Savings Bank of Pittsburgh; incorporating the Allegheny Navigation and Manufacturing Company.

By Mr. Humphreys—Authorizing Allentown borough, Allegheny county, to levy a additional tax, and providing for election of Burgess and Council.

By Mr. Warner—Supplementary for the Allegheny Gas Co., which requires the laying of as many gas mains as the Allegheny city Council may direct.

By Mr. Wilson—Providing for the election of Supervisors in the Sixth ward school district, Allegheny, which authorizes a loan of $20,000; empowering the Select and Common Councils of the Eighth ward, Allegheny City, to borrow $20,000.

By Mr. McJunkin—Providing for the final adjournment of the Legislature on the 23d inst.

The Pittsburgh Supreme Court bill from the Senate was reported favorably.

Both Houses adjourned till Monday evening.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A man named John Kain was instantly killed at the foundry of the Columbus, O., Water Pipe Company yesterday.

The Mississippi Valley Dental Association appointed the following delegates to the National Society yesterday morning: Dr. Harris, Louisville; Weis, Indianapolis, Cravens, Indianapolis; Meredith, Cincinnati; Matthewson, New Richmond; Rawls, Connersville; Bonsall, Terre Haute; Fenton, Peru; Pennington; Finley, Mt. Vernon; Executive Committee, Drs. Taft, Sloan, Kingsley.

James W. Palmer, whose connection with the Boston press extended further back than that of any person now living, died yesterday at the Coleridge Nursery, Boston. He had written for the *Daily Advertiser* for over forty years, chiefly as commercial editor, and was well known as the compiler of the reports of the Boston Board of Trade for years. He was born in 1796, and graduated at Harvard in 1826.

The statement that the directors of the Webster Bank, Boston, presented the late cashier who retired from that institution on a charge of embezzlement with $7,500, is authoritatively denied.

A number of minor engagements are reported between the Spaniards and insurgents in Cuba, in which the latter were defeated. During the past fortnight, in the Cienfuegos department, 200 insurgents have been killed, and over 4,000 persons gave in their adhesion to the Spanish Government.

CRIME.

ALBANY, March 3.—The testimony in the Pilkins case to-day was with regard to the prisoner's movements on the morning of the robbery. The pistol he purchased at the pawnbroker's, and an identification of the silver found on the prisoner by Mr. Silsbery, as the one sold by Mr. Scott on the day of the robbery; also, identifying the money sent by express on that day.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, March 3.—The Legislature adjourned this morning until Tuesday afternoon.

STATE POLITICS.

At the meeting of the Cambria county Republican Committee, on Tuesday, Captain David H. Hamilton was chosen Representative Delegate to the State Convention, with instructions to support Colonel Campbell for Surveyor General. C. T. Roberts, James Quinn and George Swank were appointed Senatorial conferees. Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of August next, was chosen for the day of the meeting of the next county convention.

The Senatorial conferees of Erie and Crawford were to have met at Union Mills on Thursday, but the meeting was postponed.

An interesting election case will be the contest between Hon. James A. Harris, colored, of North Carolina, against Hon. Sion H. Rogers, who holds the certificate from the Election Board. Rogers was in Congress in 1864-5-6, and during the rebellion in the Rebel army until 1865 as Lieutenant in the Fourth North Carolina Regiment, and afterward as Colonel of the Forty-seventh Regiment. He was then elected Attorney-General of the State. His disabilities not having been removed, Mr. Harris claims an election on the ground of the vote of the only qualified voters. He also charges that he was deprived of 2,000 votes by the intimidation and fraud. Harris is one of the ablest men of his race; he is a full-blooded African in descent, is in the main self educated, has traveled considerably in the North and West, and was in California and Sierra Leone. He was elected in 1868 to the State Constitutional Convention, and to the Legislature in 1868 and 1869. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, and was one of the Committee that waited on Gen. Grant to notify him of the nomination. He has been retained by the Democratic Legislative on the Board of State Commissioners in charge of the Asylum for Deaf and Dumb, because he is considered the most capable man of his race in the State.

A German theatrical performance will take place at Turner Hall, East Birmingham, on Monday evening.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

How the Alabama Claims Will be Settled in the English Parliament—The Irish Question—Resignation of Mr. Childers, &c., &c.

How the Alabama Claims Will be Settled.

LONDON, March 3.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* expresses the belief that the High Commission will avoid all difficulties as to the distribution of the Alabama claims, but will agree to pay a round sum of money, leaving the division of the same to the United States Government.

Proceedings of the English Parliament.

LONDON, March 2.—In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Patten, Conservative member from North Lancashire, resumed the debate on the Irish question. He urged the withdrawal of the motion for a committee to devise further measures and to grant greater powers to enable the Government effectually to repress the mischief of secret combinations in Ireland, and particularly in Tipperary county, and a return to the policy authorizing the Government to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in cases of necessity. He said the Government had by its motion confessed the failure of its Irish policy. Mr. Gladstone, in reply, objected to the course suggested by the member from North Lancashire, which was based on the exaggerated statement of Mr. Gaschen. In the course of further discussion, and in reply to some remarks of Mr. Disraeli, he said he was quite willing to see this Right Honorable gentleman exalt over the supposed superiority of the Tory policy, which was simply that of conquest. In the meantime the government might postpone the inquiry if it were found upon investigation to be untimely and premature. The Premier asserted that the Government would violate the Constitution if it should suspend the *habeas corpus*, unless the necessity for such action was first assured by inquiry. Mr. Gladstone concluded by a warm appeal for the adoption of the motion before the House. The Premier was evidently ill, and exhibited signs of anxiety. Sir Robert Peel and other members followed in rapid attacks upon the Government, asserting that it was action and not investigation which was wanted—action which the opposition would gladly assist to check the dissatisfaction inflamed from America. The Solicitor General sought to mitigate, and denounced the ingratitude which had been shown to the leader who had himself the passage of many important measures without ever before incurring the denunciation of the public tainted Tories. He scored Mr. Disraeli as Shakspeare has Apothecary, whose poverty, and not his will, drove him to seek resources. Mr. Maguire of Dublin moved an adjournment of the debate, but Messrs. Disraeli and Gladstone both spoke against closing the debate, and defeated the motion. An adjournment of the House was also defeated amid great excitement. The Irish Church committee was adopted by a majority, and the session soon after terminated.

Resignation of Lord Childers.

LONDON, March 2.—The resignation of Mr. Childers, First Lord of the Admiralty, is again reported, accompanied by the statement that Earl Kimberly succeeds him, and Lord Hartington assumes the duties of Minister of Colonies, made vacant by the transfer of Kimberly.

German Ministry at Rome.

ROME, March 2, *via* BOMBAY.—The Bavarian Minister here has received instructions to present letters of German Ambassador to the Holy See, in place of Count Von Arnim, transferred to Paris.

The New Government in Portugal.

LISBON, March 2.—The new Cabinet has been completed.

Marine News.

MOVILLE, March 3.—Arrived, steamship Caledonia from New York.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3, 1871.

SENATE.

MR. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported back the bill providing in addition to ninety per cent. of the act of July 20, 1868, which shall apply to fermented liquors used for manufacturing vinegar exclusively. Passed.

MR. NYE moved that the Senate insist on its amendments, and appoint a new Committee of Conference, as asked for by the House, on the bill to restore the grade of Admiral and Vice-Admiral in the navy. Agreed to.

A number of pension bills were passed.

MR. RAMSEY, from the Conference Committee on the postoffice appropriation bill, made a report, which was agreed to. A controversy arose on the recommendation of the committee concerning the provision relating to the Cincinnati and Newport Railroad bridge. It was thought to be over without action in consequence of the expiration of the time for the act of the Kentucky Legislature to consider the House bill to divide the State of Ohio into two districts. Finally the report was advocated by Messrs. THURMAN and SHERMAN, and on a vote was defeated at length and amended by providing for the creation of new districts in Tennessee, Arkansas, Alabama and California. After further debate the bill was laid aside.

Messrs. Cole, Anthony and Vickers were announced as the conference committee on the deficiency bill, to consider a similar bill passed by the House, consisting of Messrs. Lawrence, Allison and Hamlin.

MR. COLE submitted the report of the conference committee on the army appropriation bill, which was read and laid aside informally.

MR. HOWARD, from the conference committee on the Southern Pacific Railroad bill, submitted report, which he explained.

MR. SHERMAN rose to lay the report on the table, with the view of the appointment of a new conference committee, but yielded to a motion to go into executive session, when Garrett Davis moved to take up the bill to construct a railroad from Little Rock, through Arkansas, *via* Dallas and Fulton, to Cairo. The motion was rejected.

In the matter of the Cincinnati and Newport bridge, the report provides that the channel span, as now located, shall have a clear width on top or headway at low water of one hundred feet, and that no change be made therein. It further provides for the adjudication by the Courts whether the bridge has been constructed according to law, and as to the liability of any corporation or the Company in consequence of changes now required. Messrs. THURMAN and SHERMAN spoke briefly in favor of the adoption of the report, believing the final decision of the Supreme Court in the case would be unexpectedly favorable to the Cincinnati and Newport Company. The former remarked that there were no cases of this character in the State of Ohio, and a charter had been reserved in which the State had been fully protected.

MR. SHERMAN said as the question was a doubtful one, he preferred to leave the matter to the Courts than further legislation.

Messrs. TRUMBULL and MORRILL, of Vermont, held that if the bridge was a nuisance, any legislation it was in the nature of a public nuisance, in which case Congress had a right to cause its removal.

After an argument in advocacy of the provision by Mr. Morton, the report was concurred in by a vote of yeas 26.

After a recess of one hour, the Senate at six P. M. took up the conference report on the army appropriation bill.

The provision relating to the payment of claims in the South after discussion was concurred in.

Continued to Latest Edition.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill increasing the pensions of soldiers, &c., was lost.

MR. NIBLACK, from the conference committee on the fortification bill, reported that they had agreed to.

In relation of MR. SAWYER, the Senate amendments to the river and harbor appropriation bill were non-concurred in, and a conference committee ordered.

MR. COX, the chair being occupied by MR. FERRY as Speaker *pro tem.*, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in view of the difficulties involved in the performance of the duties of Speaker of this House, and of the conspicuously able, courteous, impartial and dignified manner in which the Hon. Jas. G. Blaine, during the present Congress, it is the sense of this House that the thanks of the House are due and are hereby tendered therefor.

Regarding our relations as members of this Congress, it is due to the Honorable Speaker that the resolution should be adopted. "How grave are the questions of the hour, how momentous the issues involved in the performance of the duties of Speaker of this House, and how difficult to discharge with dignified and impartial discharge of those duties by the Hon. James G. Blaine, during the present Congress, is eminently becoming that our thanks be tendered, and they are hereby tendered therefor.

He hoped that before any decisions as members of this Congress, it is due to the Honorable Speaker that the resolution should be adopted by formal approval. Gentlemen of the Republican party have already testified the entire confidence of Mr. Blaine by his renomination without opposition as presiding officer of the House in the first Congress. The approval of this resolution is therefore an earnest as well as foregone conclusion. From the Democratic side he appeared to be harshly critical upon a Speaker of the adverse party, this tribute is unsuspected proper. He has been fair and just to us amid all our contentious debates, such expressions tend to eject and increase good will and harmony. He was all in favor of jocular and rhetoric, and is indispensable to the discharge of our duties. Such a man is a public benefit in the House, there is great need of amenities of debate, and the fostering of them by the chair is almost impossible. Clamor will sometimes rule here, and no officer can calm it. Let us cultivate charities and the feelings of confidence which will be evident to the people of all sections. We may thus not only increase many of the blessings of legislation, so often hurried at this branch of Congress by the unthinking, but illustrate those estimable qualities which make up the daily beauty, and thus fit us for the final home of freedom. Mr. Blaine has in this Congress been known as the gentle, prompt, able and honorable, and has won our universal respect. He has exhibited in the midst of good will and banishment of bitterness that I have been describing the qualities which I would offer this resolution. If we can't have general amnesty from our legislation, we can at least have personal and social amnesty from it. It is in that spirit the resolution will have unanimous concurrence.

The resolution was adopted by acclamation, only one voice, that of Mungen, being heard voting no.

MR. HOLMAN moved that the House take a recess. Agreed to, and at four o'clock took a recess until eight o'clock in the evening.

While preparing their report upon the assessment and collection of taxes, Mr. David A. Wells and his New York commission devoted some time to visiting Philadelphia and studying the system of municipal taxation there. Their report, as is known, recommends the system of valuing and taxing personal property according to the indices in rent, &c., exhibited by the tenements. It is thought that in this way the individual will feel his share of the public burden be bears, and will give more attention to the manner of the expenditure of the results of taxation. The report says:

A striking illustration of the truth of this proposition is now afforded in the case of the city of Philadelphia, one of the largest, most populous and prosperous cities of the country. Taxation for municipal and county expenditures, is based almost exclusively upon land and buildings, and yet no other city in the country has a more substantial, diversified and beneficial investment in real estate mortages regarded with more favor. While New York city, with a population of 957,000, in the years 1859 and 1869 built or proposed to build 4,537 buildings, Philadelphia with a population of 657,000, issued permits for erection within its limits, during the same period, of over 10,000 buildings, a large proportion of which were for dwellings. Notwithstanding this favorable exhibit for Philadelphia, a portion of her local governmental system is under the question of abandoning the existing system of taxation, and of adopting a system akin to that now prevailing in New York and Massachusetts. And for what? Not that the city is not well governed, and in the respects what it should be, but simply that more money may be obtained for greater expenditures. The local legislature knows very well so long as the present system of taxation is maintained, the raising of additional revenue will be very difficult, if not impracticable. But it is hoped that by bringing into the range of assessment the multitudinous objects which come under the head of personal property, that which is now different will then be easy. The communities are divided by local opinion as to the citizens of Philadelphia, if they consult their own interests, should take the course they do, when once taken, to be retraced, and which is sure to deprive them of one great element of their present municipal prosperity.

Our western cities are greatly agitated with the question of the so-called "free social evil" with licenses, medical examinations and police inspection, after the European fashion. St. Louis is experimenting with the system, Cincinnati is following it. One of "the victims of the social evil" in the latter city writes for approval of the regulation policy to one of the papers, but suggests that both parties to it should be regulated—that no man be allowed to visit a "social evil" establishment without a police pass, and that this shall be based on a physician's certificate as to his freedom from disease, etc.; each passes and certificates to be recorded in a book for public inspection. Why not, indeed? Are not both parties to the evil equally entitled to regulation and protection?

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Closing Work of the Session.

No Dangerous Legislation Rushed Through—No New Judicial Districts Created, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3, 1871.

Work of the House.

The afternoon session of the House to-day was noisy, busy and good natured, but fruitful in dangerous legislation. Mr. Dawes again reported that the Conference Committee could not agree on the executive, legislative and judicial bill, the Senate insisting on its amendments. Mr. Dawes moved that the Conference Committee could not agree on the executive, legislative and judicial bill, the Senate insisting on its amendments, which were not genuine, and a new committee was appointed. The conference report on the Southern or Texas Pacific Railroad was adopted. Mr. Washburne, of Wisconsin, made another attempt to get the St. Croix Railroad bill through, amending it so as to restrict the grant of land to the original dimensions, but it was again defeated. A resolution construing the tariff act so as to permit the free transportation of cattle for breeding purposes was put through. An earnest attempt was made to get a full set of the *Globe* for all new members of the next Congress, involving an expense of $50,000, but the House would not allow it. It was stated in the debate that the cost of publishing the *Globe* now is $1,922 a day. A desperate struggle was made to pass the bill increasing the pensions of disabled soldiers and sailors twenty per cent. for five years, involving an expense of seven million dollars, but this was also defeated. Mr. Julian got passed a bill comprising the title of the Alabama Railroad to certain lands, a small amount to be paid, justly belonging to it. The New York men failed to get through the appropriation of $300,000 for a new Government building in Albany. The Judiciary committee's bill regulating the manner of drawing jurors was passed. The Senate amendment to the fortifications bill, which strikes out the clause requiring the unexpended balance to be conveyed into the Treasury, was concurred in; so was the Senate amendment to the general act authorizing the landing of ocean cables, which provided that the rates of toll shall not be higher than five dollars in gold for ten words, address and signature not counted.

When the resolution of thanks to Speaker Blaine was proposed, Mr. Cox, of New York, on behalf of the Democrats, made a complimentary speech in its support, and said he hoped the votes would be unanimous, but Mungen, of Ohio, was the single man to vote no with very bad tempered loudness.

The Southern Pacific Railroad.

Both Houses of Congress will probably occupied to-day in considering the report of the Conference Committee on the Southern or Texas Pacific Railroad bill. The House rejected the report was acquiesced in without much debate, but in the Senate it met with fierce opposition. The great difficulty seemed to be that certain parties would rather see the bill fail altogether than to have it passed as agreed upon by the conference committee. Rice and McDonald and other Southwestern and Southern Senators appeared to care less for the interests of the trans-Mississippi country than for what they sought to put on the bill, while the real friends of the trunk line were of the opinion that by leaving the guage of the road to the discretion of the incorporators a way was making for the ending of what nothing but Northern connections and subordinate entirely to Northern interests.

Several obnoxious sections of the bill were stricken out, but the Senate was in no mood for further discussion, and adjourned without action. Should the bill pass the House to-night, it will be signed by the President to-morrow.

No New Judicial Districts Created.

Mr. Sherman called up to-day the bill to divide the State of Ohio into two districts. Mr. Thurman opposed it, and the bill was defeated by a vote of yeas 26, nays 29.

Mr. Ingersoll was present, lobbying with Senators for the purpose of granting additional districts to Illinois in the interest of himself and friends. Several Southern Senators brought forward their claims for new offices and new Judges, but all were unavailing. Mr. Morrill offered an amendment to the effect that no members of the present Congress should be appointed to any office created by the act of the bill. The reading of this amendment created considerable amusement in the galleries and on the floor. It gave rise to a learned discussion as to the power of Congress to limit the power of the President in his selection of appointees. A similar bill, with some much valuable time, when Garret Davis moved to lay the whole subject on the table, which motion was adopted by a vote of yeas 31, nays 23, thus disposing of this subject for the present session.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1871.

THE MEXICAN COMMISSION.

The sessions of the Mexican Claims Commission have been resumed.

THE LEAGUE'S SCHEME CLEARED.

Senator Thurman, from the select committee appointed on motion of Senator Sprague to investigate the Ku-Klux outrages, has made awful traffic with the rebels in Texas during the late war, has submitted a report. The committee, after reviewing all the papers furnished by the War Department, say that no charge has been made against Senator Sprague in the alleged transactions. They implicate Messrs. Butterfield, Dana, Thomas and others. The committee were discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

SPAIN NEGOTIATING WITH CUBA.

Senor Jerro, a distinguished journalist of Madrid and a Captain Lagier, arrived here, charged by the Spanish Government with a confidential mission to the Cuban Republican authorities, through Leasing, a Cuban residing here, for the return of the insurgents to their allegiance, on the basis of the granting by the home Government of general amnesty and political autonomy for Cuba, with the return of all confiscated property.

THE STEAMBOAT LAW.

In the new law to protect life and property on vessels propelled by steam, it has been found to be covered which exempts all owners of such vessels from liability as common carriers for the baggage of passengers unless delivery be made to the clerk. It is stated thus it was not the intention to pass the law.

THE NEW LOAN.

The following banking houses have been authorized as agents for receiving subscriptions for the new loan: Chicago, Hibernian Banking Association, Lunt, Preston & Kean, National Loan and Trust Company, Lawrence, Smith & Bro., M. K. Stone & Co., Wrenn, Ullmann & Co.; St. Louis, Samuel Hill, Saving Fund; Haskett & Co., Lucy's Bank, Leonard Mathews, National Loan Bank, Toussey, Gempp & Co.; Pittsburgh, Eaton & Co., Dilworth, Bro. & Co., Iron City National Deposit Savings Bank, S. McLean & Co.; Cincinnati, J. F. Torrence & Co., Fifth National Bank, Kidder, Peabody & Co., Gilmore, Dunlap & Co., Hewson, White & Co., E. Kenny & Co., Larkin, Wright & Co., Wadsworth, Howland & Co., Cornell, Eyerson & Co., Fisk & Co., E. B. Hale & Co., J. V. Painter, Price Brothers & Co., Ketchum, Son & Co., Seligman Brothers, Deposit Savings Bank, S. McLean & Co.; Cincinnati, J. F. Torrence & Co., Fifth National Bank, Kidder, Peabody & Co., Gilmore, Dunlap & Co., Hewson, White & Co., E. Kenny & Co., Larkin, Wright & Co., Wadsworth, Howland & Co., Cornell, Eyerson & Co., Fisk & Co., E. B. Hale & Co., J. V. Painter, Price Brothers & Co., Ketchum, Son & Co., Seligman Brothers, Scott, Sawyer & Co., Bartlett & Smith, Hayden, Hutcheson & Co., Clapp & East

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1871.

Congress has enacted a law of no inconsiderable importance to those engaged in the iron business. We refer to the law regarding water-tight iron compartments in all steamships hereafter launched, whether of wood or iron. This is a step toward iron ship building which will create a demand for plates, to furnish which our manufacturers may as well make preparations. The law will go into effect six months after its passage.

The Bridge controversy has been ended by a compromise, whereby the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge will be raised so as to insure unobstructed navigation, and the Company receive compensation, if the United States District Court at Cincinnati shall decide they are entitled to it. This is a victory for the navigation interest, in this particular case; but what is of quite as much value as bearing on all cases likely to arise, is the sentiment that has been created in and out of Congress in favor of preserving the great natural highways unobstructed. A most thorough discussion of the question has resulted in a decided majority in both branches of Congress on the side of the navigation interest. A vast amount of valuable information has been elicited, more especially on the able reports of the United States Engineers. These officers brought to the subject a thorough appreciation of the importance, great scientific knowledge, and strict impartiality in their investigations. Their reports have settled, and in the right way, the capacity and importance of the Ohio river; and the battle which has been fought with so much zeal and terminated so satisfactorily there will be no necessity to fight over again. Facts have been brought out and principles settled which future bridge-builders will not be likely to disregard.

Some time ago the *Tribune* published a letter from a poor unemployed man in New York city, the sadness of whose individual distress, and the insight which the communication gave into the fearful destitution of the lower classes in that city, attracted more than ordinary attention, and gave rise to a number of letters from various parts of the country, principally, however, from the West. These the *Tribune* publishes, under the heading, "Work for the Willing." They show the great demand which exists for unskilled labor in the Western States, and set forth with sufficient emphasis the honest competence with which honorable toil is sure to be rewarded. This is all well as far as it goes; but still it is not "work for the willing." The question is, how shall the laborer get to the work which awaits him? It is utterly useless to tell a man that in Arkansas he can get "eighty acres of splendid land covered with fine timber, for $11 at the United States Land Office," when himself and family are starving at a distance of a thousand miles; nor does it yield him the slightest iota of consolation to learn that in Iowa he can in a couple of years place himself in comfortable circumstances, when to him Iowa is as unreachable as the moon. How shall he get to Iowa or to Arkansas, is the main question to be solved. Transportation and subsistence while on the route, and the means, implements, and opportunities of starting fair on his new life after arrival—not tantalizing descriptions of unattainable plenty—are the things needed. With the hundreds and thousands of young men who throng our great eastern cities the case is not so bad. Nearly all of these have liberty of choice left them. They have not yet reached the bottom of the social and industrial scale. There is hardly a clerk, book-keeper, copyist, photographer, or follower of any other over-crowded occupation, but can get away from the packed centers of competition, if he wills to do so. Their poverty is only comparative. It has not yet grown absolute. And never but think that if they were wise they would set their faces westward before it became absolute, as in seven cases out of every ten it is certain sooner or later to become. But the other class need help, not pity; a lifting hand, not merely a cheerful voice. And since our age is so famous for "companies" and "combinations" of one and another kind, suppose that an "organized effort" be made by the New York capitalists and humanitarians to help these hopeless laborers who are about but unable to help themselves. In such a matter the savings of Tammany would go a great way.

IN A BAD WAY.

The London *Saturday Review*, the organ of advanced British Toryism, might have sat for the portrait which Tennyson drew of the morose lover in "Maud," when that lady was dancing him about on tenter-hooks of desperate hope and fear. The poor fellow—who didn't understand the uncounted "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain," by which the lovely and lovable sex retain control over the most impetuous and restive six-footer that ever wooed a maiden, and leads him through fine and subtle gradations to the gorgeous haven of his hopes—was driven almost distracted by Maud's inconstant April moods; wherefore in one of his "blue" fits he burst out with the frank admission that he is "sick of a jealous dread," and ends a long incoherent statement, from which the only idea we can gather is that he is utterly wretched, with these words:

> "And therefore sybaritic, personal, base,
> Sick to the heart of life am I."

And indeed we think it very likely that he was. Maud hadn't used him altogether well, and we have a fancy that something which he had eaten must have disagreed with him and caused a derangement of the "biliary ducts," since in another place he soliloquizes after this fashion:

> "Shall I not take care of all that I think,
> You, even of wretched meat and drink,
> If I be dear to some one else."

Everything would have come out right in the end, however, if his unfortunate temper hadn't led him into a duel with Maud's brother, which, of course, broke up the engagement, and rendered his whole life miserable, until he sought and found peace by rushing off to the Crimean war.

Well, all this was very sad; and although Shakspeare told us three hundred years ago that "the course of true love never did run smooth," yet to-day everybody pities lovers who are in trouble just as sincerely and unselfishly as their ancestors did in the time of good Queen Bess. "We all are changed by slow degrees; all but the basis of the soul." In every age the sympathies of men and women are pretty much alike, and the old tendency to sorrow with the mourner and grow glad with the rejoicer remains intact and unimpaired. This is the reason of our present pity for the *Saturday Review*. It has a bad temper, and has never cared to disguise its hostility to the United States and Republican institutions; but we can overlook these things. It is in great sorrow, and we condole with it; for "if thine enemy thirst, give him drink," you know. It has evidently had an *affair du cœur* with some captivating "Yankee girl," and received from her his *coup de grace*. The *Review* writer must have been desperately smitten, originally, and a pretty chase his inamorata must have led him. Observe how the poor fellow's passion drew him over land and sea, over desert and mountain, under the spell of the thrilling magnetism which her enchanting eyes had shot along his veins. Ah, there is no sorcery equal to the simple witching of a woman. Hear him:

> "The Yankee girl," was born to live in packets,
> she gives one the notion of being created to rush through space. She is always on the move; last year in Paris, the year before in San Francisco; she has taken a run back to New York on her way to Cairo; you meet her on the Pyramids, you flirt with her in the Sierra Morena, and you jostle her in the studios of Rome.

This shows a steadfastness and clinging constancy equal to that of Longfellow's Evangeline, who made search for her lover in all latitudes through many years. And see, too, to what menial offices did this aristocratic Britisher descend, that haply when he swept away the breakfast crumbs she might reward him with a smile.

> "She is equally fond of supper and sentiment;
> and breaks into song charmingly shapely over the
> sunrise to spout out an order for a hard-boiled egg
> and two cups of black bear. She is silent when
> her mouth is full, and that is fortunately pretty often.
> But a great deal of her conversation when it is empty
> refers to the pleasant modes of filling it, be it a
> great on *tables d'hote* and critical on hotels. Her
> pocket book is full of charming recipes for dishes
> she has met with, mixed up oddly with descriptions
> of Rome and the names of her dancing partners."

Ah! the age of steamboats and telegraphs and spinning jennies has not, after all, killed out the old knightly spirit which was wont to make princes assume palmers' staves, and caused nobles to take on the coarse garbs of the serf that they might have better access to their beloved. Did not England's royal Alfred serve in the guise of a neatherd, and get his ears boxed by a beldame because he suffered the household cakes to be burned? If, therefore, an English gentleman volunteers to perform the duties of waiter and housemaid out of the inspiration of love, is that an infraction of dignity? Was the ancient Alfred's patriotism of a more exalted character than our modern hero's adoration? Not a bit of it; and therefore we are sorry to learn that neither his constancy, nor his tenderness, nor his abnegation, nor his travel, nor his expense could avail to soften the obdurate damsel's heart or avert his sorrowful doom. This is the way in which he confesses to the "mitten:"

> "For a certain noisy kind of dieting nobody is the Yankee girl's equal. She is a very nice girl, all in all, but has a bad habit of forgetting one just as soon as one turns his back on her."

Poor Tantalus! Poor *Saturday Review*! It is no wonder that the sweet milk of its existence has been curdled into sour whey. "Seek deep enough," says a philosopher, "and at the bottom of everything that is savvy you will find a woman." All mysteries are plain, when one has the key. We can understand, now, the splenetic assaults of that journal on everybody and everything American. It must be very sad to be so cruelly jilted; still worse to have the wound rankle so deeply as to be compelled to talk about it. Well, well. We wish we knew of a remedy to recommend. But, after all, the poor fellow's garrulousness will perhaps prove the most effectual cure for his misery. Woe such as his *must* utter itself. Shakspeare was right when he said,

> "Give Sorrow words: the grief that does not speak
> Whispers the o'er fraught heart and bids it break."

Let the stricken *Review* uninterruptedly moan on.

A CRYING EVIL.

A French writer relates a story to the effect that it having on a certain occasion been determined to give a new coat of paint to one of the corridors in the royal palace, a soldier was placed in the hall to caution the courtiers who promenaded to and fro, lest haply through ignorance they should soil their costly robes. In a few days the paint dried, and the services of a sentinel were no longer needed, but the official order in pursuance of which the original detail was made was never countermanded. Days passed into weeks and months grew into years, and still the guard paced up and down the passage, warning the lords and ladies to pass upon the other side. Generation followed generation, ruler succeeded ruler, revolutions came and went, but evermore through it all the sentinel strode to and fro along his beat, although any remembrance of the occasion which gave rise to the custom had long since passed out of the memory of man.

Somewhat similar in its nature to this is an instance, news of which reaches us from St. Louis. More than forty years ago the Missouri Legislature granted a charter of incorporation to the town of New Franklin, Howard county, conferring upon the Board of Trustees power to raise by lottery a sum of money not exceeding $15,000, for the construction of a railroad from the bank of the Missouri river to the town of New Franklin. The railroad was not built, and in 1839 the Legislature amended the former act and authorized the $15,000 to be applied to the construction of a macadamized road instead of a railroad, and if that sum was insufficient for the purpose the amended act authorized the raising, by the same means, of $15,000 more—making $30,000 all told.

Under the authority derived from that old legislative enactment—and no other under the heavens—a "firm" known as Murray, Miller & Co., has long been and now is conducting an enterprise designated as the Missouri State Lottery, advertising their business far and near. Although the State of Missouri abolished all forms of gambling nearly forty years ago, and although the very existence of New Franklin is with many a matter of doubt, this "firm" still prosecutes its "business" with such success that in the city of St. Louis alone it has to-day thirty offices in thriving operation.

But not only does this resemble the French incident; it is infinitely worse. The one, if ludicrous, was still harmless; the other is ruinous in every feature. The injury which this species of gambling, wherever practiced, has inflicted on society is not to be measured by the dollars it has drawn from its dupes. There is a long account of pauperized men, heart-broken women, and children crying vainly for food; of robberies and suicides and shames and woes innumerable, which has followed upon the "business," lengthening forever with the lengthening years. Directly or indirectly it is responsible for wrongs and crimes almost beyond the limit of calculation.

The foolish speculator in lottery tickets always loses in the end. Even if he wins he gains a loss. The accursed thirst for gambling is aroused: a species of madness holds him; he is goaded on and on by an irresistible fascination, which, in nine cases out of ten, in the end stands him on a shipwrecked shore, bankrupt in fortune, character and hope. Against such arguments as the above, and against the whole lottery system, in spite of Chicago opera houses and California mercantile libraries, we put the case of a late official of Allegheny county who is alleged to be a defaulter in the sum of twelve thousand dollars, and whose downward progress dated from the period at which he commenced the purchase of lottery tickets. It is unreasonable to believe that but one poor Rinowalt owes his ruin to lotteries. Their victims are as numerous and widely spread as are their operations, nor have the vulgar hazards of the common faro-table wrought more irrevocable injury, nor do they call more loudly for instant suppression, than lotteries.

Ohnson is a good deal divided as to the probable effect of the great war upon European immigration into this country. Among Americans the notion prevails that it will be largely increased, and that the tide may be expected to set in vigorously not only from Germany but France also, in consequence of the terrible convulsions by which society as well as property has been agitated in that country. Many well informed Germans among us take a different view of the subject. We have already referred to the belief entertained by some of them that the transfer of important branches of industry effected by the banishment of the Germans from France, will open up opportunities and occupations in Germany by which the temptations to emigrate may be expected to be much diminished. It is believed that as a result of the war, Germany will become in some sense a new country. Improved political and social relations will be established, with fresh and hitherto undreamed of sources of individual and national wealth and prosperity. With the consummation of German unity, and with the increased self-confidence and self-respect of the people, a sentiment of fraternity and patriotism will be developed, under the influence of which the country will assume new attractions in the eyes of the people. Always devoted to the land of their birth, they will cease to look upon needful changes and reforms as impossible, and many heretofore tempted to emigrate by the prospect of better things abroad, will choose to stay at home that they may enjoy or labor for them there. It is, however, thought that a considerable transfer of population is very likely to take place. A good many of the French inhabitants of Alsace and the other territory forcibly annexed to Germany, disgusted with the measure, may not be willing to accommodate themselves to the change. It is, indeed, well understood that not a few of them are resolved not to become Germans on any terms, and are prepared to make considerable sacrifices in money and comfort rather than cease to be French. Impelled to emigrate by these feelings they are not likely to come to America and are likely to remove to Algiers, or some other French colony. The places vacated by these emigrants will, it is expected, be occupied by people from Southern Germany, who would or might under other circumstances have come to America.

While referring to this subject we may add that Dr. Fredmench Karp, in a letter to the *Nation*, some time ago, expressed the opinion that the American traffic in arms and munitions of war with the French, would certainly operate injuriously upon German emigration to the United States, and he even, if we rightly remember, endeavored to make an estimate in money of the loss which the country would sustain in consequence of the Government's injudicious exercise of its rights, or neglect of its duties as a neutral. Whether justly or unjustly, there can be no doubt that American character has somewhat suffered in Germany from this cause. We may, however, confidently expect that on reflection free from the excitement of war, the Germans will see the subject in a light more favorable to American reputation.

The Scioto *Gazette* names Gen. Charles F. Brown, of Chillicothe, for Governor of Ohio, subject to the decision of the Republican State Convention.

The close of the Franco-Prussian war, and the enormous expenditures which it involved, invests with additional interest the following tabular statement of M. Leroy Beaulieu, a French statistician, who in a recently published volume maintained that all wars between 1853 and 1866 might have been avoided if those concerned had chosen to avoid them. After a careful examination of official documents, he declares that in about fifteen years war had cost the lives of 1,743,491 men, including, beside those actually killed in battle, those who had died of wounds or sickness. The money cost of war during this period he puts at $9,570,000,000, according to the following French figures:

War.	Men killed.	Millions of francs expended.
Crimean	744,000	8,500
Italian	45,000	1,500
Danish	3,500	150
American (N'th)	281,000	23,500
American (S'th)	519,000	11,500
Austro-Prussian	45,000	1,650
Various	60,000	1,000
Total	1,743,491	47,829

We doubt whether our own war could have been averted, except through the complete loss of national honor; but these tremendous figures at least suffice to show that it was not a bad or unprofitable business, to be avoided at any risk short of the surrender and subjugation of manhood and liberty. When the account of the Franco-Prussian war is made up and added to the above, it will increase it at least one-fifth.

The Shanghai *News Letter* says that twelve months will give them telegraphic communication with Europe and America and by two lines. A Danish enterprise, the Great Northern Telegraph China and Japan Extension Company have laid the shore end of a cable at Hong Kong, and a steamer with the deep sea portion of the cable of the Shanghai line is at that port ready to proceed in laying it whenever the weather is propitious. The cable for the line from Shanghai to Passiet, Southern Siberia, is being manufactured and will probably arrive in China within six months. Passiet is already, or soon will be, in immediate communication with Europe by the Trans-Atlantic Russian Telegraph. The cables of the British Indian Telegraph Extension Company are laid from Madras to Penang, and from Penang to Singapore and the ports of Java, and the Company will at once extend its lines to Hong Kong.

The following speculations which we find in the *Scientific American* are very suggestive. In connection: On the completion of the Russian-American telegraph line, a telegram from Alaska, for New York, leaving Sitka, say at 6:40 on Monday morning, will be received at Washington at 6:40 the same minutes past 1 on Tuesday morning; at St. Petersburg, Russia, at three minutes past 7 on Monday evening; London, twenty-two minutes past 4 on Monday afternoon, and at New York at forty-six minutes past 6 on Monday forenoon. Thus, allowing twenty minutes for each re-transmission, a message may start on the evening of one day, to be received and transmitted the next day, again received and transmitted the next day, and so on in starts, and finally reach its destination on the forenoon of the first day, the whole taking place in one hour.

A lively fight is in progress between the friends of Mr. Pendleton and Mr. Hendricks upon the somewhat stale question of who is to blame for the New York Convention of 1868 giving both those gentlemen the go-by for Mr. Seymour. "You did it," each says to the other, and much wrath has been engendered on either side on account of the damaging accusations that have been called forth. "When rogues fall out, honest men get their due," and the quarrel is mainly interesting for the revelations it makes of campaign tricks of the "immaculate" Democracy. Mr. C. W. Woolley, of impeachment notoriety, has "legal ink" on hand on a Presidential, and he says that the New York Democrats contributed $7,500 towards carrying the State of Indiana in October that it might be sure for November. They, he says, "sent $7,000 to the Indiana when it was known that $20,000 had been raised in Kentucky for Mr. Hendricks, and that 10,000 votes were imported into Indiana." Despite this $20,000 and 10,000 votes coming from without Indiana for his assistance in the Gubernatorial campaign in 1868, of which he could scarcely be ignorant, Mr. Hendricks, it is said, was willing to declare publicly that he was cheated out of his election by a false count of votes. Hereafter we shall know how much trust to put in Mr. Hendricks's statements in regard to political matters. He will be relied upon any more than the *World*'s "arithmetic man." We also learn by their own confession that the Democrats know that at least 10,000 Kentuckians must be colonized in Indiana to overcome the Republican majority.

The present government of France is a representative one, indeed. About every idea, in politics or religion, is represented among the rulers of the unfortunate nation. Thiers, an Orleanist and an unflinching believer in Protection, is at the head, and the ministry contains an ex-Imperialist Rear Admiral, a veteran Legitimist, Republicans of the new and old schools, Orleanists of actual service and hereditary attachment. While M. Jules Simon, the young Minister of Instruction is an ardent Free-Trader, M. Pouyer Quertier, the new Minister of Finance, is ardently a Protectionist. A manufacturer and a banker, he was the foremost representative of protectionist principles in the Corps Legislatif and out of it, as well as the most bitter and persistent opponent of the imposition of taxes on land. It will be interesting to note how long the present ministry will last after the assembling of a Legislature, and whether it will practically care to see whether France will adopt the political economy of Simon or Quertier in the endeavor to regain its commercial and manufacturing prosperity.

The Cincinnati *Times* says that the probability that the Newport Bridge will be raised has led the railroad company to look about for some way of approach. To use the bridge on the new plans will force the Company either to purchase additional property, and reach it by a succession of Vs, as they are called in railroad parlance, or else seek some other entrance into the city. Therefore, they are considering the feasibility of buying and finishing the Walnut Hill tunnel, which will take the road up to the hills on a forty-four foot grade. Of the 9,999 feet of this tunnel, 3,665 are already completed at a cost of $320,000. This part is in good order and can be bought for $250,000 or $270,000. The original estimate for completing the rest of the work was $500,000. The property is about to be sold by court order to settle up claims against the company, and the *Times* is informed that already propositions have been made to the manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad looking to the transfer of this tunnel property to them, of course with the ultimate design of completing it at once, and making it their entrance into the city for all travel and freight going southward.

When one reads the accounts of the entrance of the allied armies into Paris, reflects that the number of French prisoners in their hands is over a million of soldiers, that the empire has been destroyed and the Emperor himself is a prisoner, he cannot help recalling his laughter when the commencement the war. When he assumed command of his army on the 29th of last July—seven months ago—he made proclamation thus: "You go to combat against one of the best armed of European countries; but other countries as valiant as this have not been able to resist your valor. *It will be the same to-day.* The war will be long and hardly contested, for its theater will be placed a hedged with obstacles and thick with fortresses. * * * Upon our success depends the fate of liberty and civilization. * * * And whatever road we may take across the frontier, we will find upon it glorious traces of our father. * * * Were the tables ever more completely turned?

On Wednesday the Senate adopted an amendment to the Army Appropriation Bill, providing for the payment of the claims of Southern loyalists for the quartermaster and commissary stores taken during the Union army during the late war and for which vouchers were given. Beginning to pay these claims will open the door to claims to be drained by an immense number of false or unjust ones, and the measure if executed will prove a most costly bit of legislation. It was passed by a vote of 29 ayes to 22 nays. Seven votes changed that and defeated it. But, aside from the Southern Republican Senators and the Democrats, who supported the measure, as was to be expected, eight Northern Republican Senators voted for it. They were Cattell, Harlan, Howe, Morrill, Pratt, Schurz, Scott and Tipton. These men carried the amendment.

The most cheering news Virginia has yet sent us is that 1,324 public schools were reported open on the 1st of February, and 384 were expected to open soon. Besides this fifteen counties are yet to be heard from, all having schools except Northampton, of which alone there is no prospect of any. By April 1st the number is expected to be two thousand, and the Richmond *Enquirer* says this is to be accounted for by the fact that the public free school system has long met a distressing want among the people, was joyfully adopted in the great majority of the counties of the State." This is reconstruction. With free railroads and free schools Virginia will live in the last half of the nineteenth century, and soon again become a leader among the States.

Dan. W. Voorhees and M. C. Kerr were the aspirants to succeed Senator Morton, who had their hopes blasted by the resignation of the Republican members of the Indiana Legislature. The Senate owes the thanks to those who baulked it from having two men among its members. It now appears, too, as if the Hendricks-Pendleton fight will kill both of them as Presidential candidates, much to the disappointment of the members of the Democratic party, who wish Hendricks off the track when a fight for a United States Senatorship is to be made. The harmonious Democracy!

Philadelphia is threatened with a new tax law which proposes to tax every steam engine, shaft, pulley and belt, every picker, spindle, warping-frame and loom; every bellows, anvil and hammer, and every other implement of industry in use by our employers or employees. Of the scheme the *Inquirer* says: "It is a bill that its projectors have announced themselves willing to pay for. The agent of the scheme was in Harrisburg last week, and he then informed a member of the Legislature that he was provided with money to insure its passage, and that he meant to have it passed for a money consideration."

The New York *World* affirms an English physician to have discovered that the ribs and breast bones of insane persons are more fragile and brittle than those of people who are in possession of their right minds, showing that there is a very intimate and subtle connection between brain and bone. We are glad to be put in possession of this fact, and shall in the future deal more tenderly with our contemporary on account of it.

The Pennsylvania Legislature can still learn a few lessons from some of its Western peers on the matter of putting through private jobs. Thus the Kansas House a day or two ago took up thirty-five private bills, put them in a single "omnibus" and passed them all at one vote. Could anything be simpler?

The Chicago *Tribune* represents the prospect for the spring trade as a cheering one. The unwillingness to buy to any considerable extent, on what seemed to be a falling market, is vanishing, as the freezing now generally prevails that prices of produce and merchandise are not likely to exhibit a further marked decline, and that an advance in quotations is even more probable than a reduction. Hence consumers are more willing to buy large lots of goods than heretofore, and retail dealers are encouraged to fill up their shelves, which have been kept at very low water mark for two years past. This movement is, of course, shared in by the wholesale trade, and the preparations made in our city for the spring business are on an unusually grand scale.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A Bangor, Me., milk dealer gets part of his stock from a neighbor, sending his horse and dog after it. He harnesses the horse in the wagon, throws the reins over the dasher, the dog gets in, the horse jogs over to the neighbor's, he fills the cans, the animals return home, and all without the master along. This is their daily business.

The making of hair cloth at Central Falls, R. I., is a curious operation. The hair of horses' tails is used, and is imported from South America and Russia, mostly from the latter country. It is purchased at the great annual fairs of Ishelt and Nijni Novogorod. It comes of various colors, it is all dyed black. The rough hair is hackled, and the shortest sold to the manufacturers of mattresses, it being first curled. After being hackled, the different lengths are combed out, assorted and tied in bunches, ready for coloring. After this process, the bunches are carefully inspected, measured and put away for the loom.

Piano rivalry was carried to an absurd extreme at a French public concert in Chicago the other evening. It appears that this player could not play without a certain piano; that that player could not play without a certain other piano; that this singer could not sing with this particular piano; and that the singer could not sing without that particular piano; and that, in one or two cases, the singer wanted one piano and the accompanist another. In consequence pianos were transformed piano wareroom, and shifting pianos was a regular part of the performance.

So many people settled in Western and Northwestern Kansas last fall that all the grain raised has been used up for bread, leaving no surplus for seed. The State Legislature proposes to give the Governor 4,000 bushels of seed wheat and 500 bushels of seed corn to distribute among them.

The organ of the Italian Society of Natural History publishes a curious account of the travels of the glacier of Monte Rosa during the last sixty years. For fifty years it steadily and surely approached the town of Formazt, moving at the rate of about three feet a week during the spring months. Its way was through pastures and grain fields, over which it passed like a devouring pestilence. Its approach was heralded by great thunders which it kept constantly moving before it. Serious apprehensions were at one time entertained for the safety of the town, which lay directly in its track. But during the last ten years this ice monster has changed the direction of its movement, and thus the danger has been averted; but the fields through which its track lay can never be again cultivated, on account of the many immense fragments of stone by which its course was thickly marked, and which are deeply imbedded in the soil.

Governor Scott, of South Carolina, has caused it to be understood that his position is this: "The State is not in condition to lend its energy or credit to any undertaking, whatever its merits; all bills, therefore, which directly or indirectly increase the liabilities of the State will be vetoed by the Executive."

A large proportion of the palm leaf hats used in the country districts of the South and West are supplied by a firm in Boston. About 600,000 hats are yearly disposed of by this firm. The leaf comes from Cuba, and the hats are made in the fall and winter by women and girls in the country towns of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont, who braid the straw and sew it together.

At North Adams, Massachusetts, Mr. Sampson finds his Chinamen unequal to the amount of work he wants done, and is trying to hire forty eight white men, offering to furnish a separate room, as they refuse to work with the celestials. The Chinamen bring original notions about earthquakes with them from their great empire. They say that we are all alive; then the outside die, but the inside still alive; sometime he get tired and turn over;" hence the convulsions.

PERSONAL.

General Grant has emancipated himself from official seclusion, and mingles in metropolitan society as any other gentleman does. Nor does the republic experience any harm because its Chief Magistrate dines at Senator Chandler's, or attends an evening reception at Postmaster-General Creswell's or goes to enjoy a quiet social game of Euchre or écarté, passes his charming daughter Nellie to a young people's reception at the house of Henry Wilson, or on Georgetown Heights. The domestic life at the White House, thus partly relieved from the fetters of etiquette, has never been more delightful than now.

Some time since a Northern Vermont clergyman visited New York and was robbed of a silk gown. He knew nothing about quartette choirs, and had never heard a church organ. After the first hymn moved from what time organ-blast, he arose and announced the second as follows: "The audience will now join with me in singing a good old Methodist hymn, and the choir will please hold their bag of wind in the gallery will please not interrupt."

Some Eastern papers are disputing as to whether the Duke of Wellington had two or three wives. Fifteen months when Thurlow Weed and Abbott Lawrence dined with him, according to the former's reminiscences, one party says the Iron Duke died unmarried, and the other declares Apsley House is full of proof. Another dates his death on September 14, 1852, and refer to Harriet Arbuthnot with many expressions of sympathy. What is history worth if there can be dispute about a matter of such recent date?

George M. D. Bloss, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, is well known to be the worst writer in the world. On a recent wager as to the signification of his signature, one printer guessed it was "Hird of Freedom," and the other "Bird of Liberty." Ross Browne, having been questioned, declared the mysterious characters meant "Plain as Roman."

The latest dissipation of Victor Emanuel is said to be ten-pins, to which he is much devoted. He enlivens the game, for he believes it postpones the approach of apoplexy, with which he is now threatened.

The Rev. Dr. Sanders, of Philadelphia, (formerly of Morristown, N. J., forget) has purchased the Wirtz Hall, a lad of fifteen, who is a wonderful portrait painter. He has already portrayed Judges Stites and Bruce, of Louisville, and his latest work is a life size portrait of the venerable Judge George Robertson, which the Legislature is expected to purchase and place in the room of the Court of Appeals. Judge Robertson's associate judges pronounce it the most correct likeness that could possibly be painted of the eminent jurist.

A bit of Gotham gossip illustrates "fitting the cool, &c." A certain rector preached against extravagant expenditure for dress. One of the ladies of his congregation, recently become rich, has her house filled with such works of art; among them, two pieces of statuary, one having cost $25,000, the other $17,000. So, in no good temper, she called on her pastor for an explanation of what she thought a personal attack. "Why, my dear madam," said he, "the only reply I have to make to all you have said is to show you the date when this sermon was written, eleven years ago, before you were the possessor of either paintings or statuary."

Mrs. Dion Boucicault (Agnes Robertson) is coming to America in April, and will play in a new drama by her husband entitled "Effie." This is the piece that Letta contracted for, and for which she was to pay $10,000.

New York now hears a story of "unconscious plagiarism." Two female authors, well known to the public, have each written several chapters of a story without the knowledge of the other. The scene of the stories is now publishing in a magazine, and the author finds that the title, the actual incidents, the characters, and even the occasional quotations of poetry are identical with her own. We call this one of the curiosities of literature.

Grand Railroad Depot in St. Louis.

The passage of a bill by the Missouri Legislature, providing for union depots in large cities, gives greater prospect of success to a scheme for building a grand depot on the site formerly occupied by the magnificent Lindell Hotel. This building, burned in 1867, covered a square on Washington avenue, and as the approach to the great bridge is to be by a tunnel under that avenue, it is now proposed to occupy this and the adjoining squares for the union passenger depot. The scheme is a most gigantic and comprehensive one, and if carried out, will give St. Louis the most convenient and the largest depot building ever erected. The three squares to be occupied are between Washington and Green, and Fifth and Eighth streets, and these three squares are to be excavated to the level of the tunnel, so that all trains can come in and go out on a track floor under the depot buildings. Fourteen tracks, with platforms between them, will run side by side. Sixth and Seventh streets, crossing above the track floor, will be supported by iron columns and paved *a la Nicholas*. The entire block between Fifth and Sixth will be covered by a massive building, 200 feet high, and a merchants' exchange—the building now occupied by that body being insufficient for its growing needs. There is also provision for a banking house on the corner, and elevators for persons and baggage from the track floor to the depot floor. The depot buildings proper will occupy the street floor on Sixth and Seventh streets, with stores on the Washington avenue and Green street sides, while express offices and stores will in like manner be erected on the sides of the square between Seventh and Eighth streets, and, to afford ample light to the track floor, the whole space between Fifth and Sixth to Eighth street will be covered with a domed, shaped glass roof. In this gigantic project some of the strongest railroads are interested, and men have it in hand who are noted for enterprise and success. In carrying it out, Harrison avenue, from Chouteau's depot building 1,100 feet long and 297 feet wide, emancipating, virtually under one roof, a hotel, merchants' exchange, bank, depot, express offices, telegraph offices, stores—and beneath all, room for the trains of twelve railroads.

A *Herald* correspondent with Commander Selfridge's Darien Canal expedition is hopeful of the result. Contrary to some reports it is the new route that Commander Selfridge has discovered and believes to be feasible. It begins on this side at the mouth of the Atrato river, where there is a well sheltered and capacious harbor, with water enough for vessels of deep draught. Ascending the Atrato for forty miles, he entered the Cacarica river, which he followed up until he reached the dividing ridge, and thence passed to the Paya, which empties into the Tuyra, and which in turn empties into the Gulf of San Miguel on the Pacific side. This Gulf is also a most excellent harbor. The dividing ridge was estimated to be about three hundred feet above, the ocean level, although a careful survey will be required, it is thought, will show the height to be less. The ridge is narrow, and while the approach to it is gradual on the Atlantic side, it is quite precipitous toward the Pacific. It is thought that the entire distance of the passage will be 125 miles, of which only fifty miles will have to be excavated. But this excavation does not look as if, it would be very much of a job. The whole country, according to this correspondent, seems to be under water, and it is easier to find floating ground than solid. Indeed, from the time the party left their vessel until they had gone some distance up the Cacarica river, in all nearly forty-five miles, they could find no good solid ground. Just above this point the Cacarica river is entirely covered with the heavy sod, two feet in its thickness, and covered with a dense mass of coarse grass, with water beneath, to the depth of from forty feet, and a bottom of mud or five feet high. While ascending this river in a launch, they saw an alligator basking in the sunshine which proved to be a large field of granulate grass, with heavy stocks, thickly set, matted together and growing to the height of ten or twelve feet. The surface of the deceptive obstruction, which was floating at the rate of two or three miles an hour, extended over six miles, and thus blockaded the party headed toward it. They made a furious charge through the trees, surrounding which the water was some fifteen or twenty feet deep. Having successfully cleared the barricade, the launch again pursued her course, but had gone but half a mile when a similar difficulty presented itself.

The financial condition of Virginia, judging by a statement made by the Auditor, is not very promising. The total valuation of real and personal property is but $361,500,000, while the funded debt amounts to $29,000,000, or more than ten per cent. of the whole. In addition to this there is back interest due to the amount of $8,000,000, and $2,000,000 more will be due by the 1st of July of the current year. As the total receipts for the year are expected to be only $1,700,000, and $1,200,000 will be absorbed by the ordinary expenses, the prospect of a prompt settlement of interest does not seem to be very brilliant. The Auditor, however, estimates that there will be receipts on the taxes of 1871 to bring up the amount in the treasury, if no interest be paid, on the 1st of January next, to a million and a half of dollars.

Acquisition of Canada.

[From the New York Bulletin.]

Both the President and Mr. Sumner desire the annexation of Canada, and though, of late, the former has been quite quiet upon opposing the agitation of that question before the new commission, we have no reason to doubt that he would be glad to raise it successfully. It is because he doubts the action of the commission that he frowns upon Senator Howard's motion—if he does. But Mr. Sumner does not expect the immediate annexation of Canada, any more than the President does; he wishes to make it an ultimate condition of the final settlement of our international quarrel, because he sees that with Fenianism rampant on our side of the St. Lawrence, and Canadian fright and fury on the other, the two countries will be constantly in hot water unless annexation is provided for by peaceful and gradual means.

Burning and Shaking.

By a ridiculous misapplication of language, ovals are sometimes said to "enjoy very poor health," but it is not on record that any human being was ever spoken of as enjoying chills and fever. And yet there are thousands, at this moment, in one or the other of the two stages of the disorder, who might just as well have avoided it as not. If there is anything demonstrable in therapeutics, it is that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an antidote to intermittent fevers. No instance can be cited in which it has been known, either as a safeguard against this class of diseases, or as a remedy for them, and failed to produce the desired effect. The season when malarious fevers are most to be dreaded commenced, and no inhabitant of any district subject to their visitations should be without this great preventive and remedy. Indeed, it is a most potent protection against all the ailments which prevail in the spring months. From marsh and pool, and from all moist soils are now rising the mephitic elements which give birth to fever, indigestion, biliousness, colics, and a whole host of epidemic and other maladies. And the system to resist them. Energize and regulate all the animal functions with this reinforcing agent. This precaution is as necessary in cities as in new settlements, for malarious fevers are now almost as common in the great centers of population as on the borders of the southern bayous and marshes and the rich agricultural regions of the west. The preventive and remedy is accessible to all. Who will be unwise enough to brave recklessly the danger it would avert?

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FINANCE AND TRADE

FRIDAY EVENING, March 3, 1871.

The easy condition of the New York money market has a favorable influence on our own, and to-day money seemed to be in abundant supply. There is a great deal of idle means in our various corporate houses, which would be let out at easy rates on good collateral paper, but parties who are rich enough to own that class of collaterals are not borrowers. Second-rate paper is bought at about the old high figures.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	113½ 113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113½ 113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113½ 113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113½ 113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1862 (new)	111½ 111½	111½
U. S. Bonds of 1862	111½ 111½	111½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111½ 111½	111½
Gold	110¼ 110¼	110¼

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold		110¼
United States 6-20s of 1862		113½
United States 5-20s of 1862		113½
United States 5-20s of 1864		113½
United States 5-20s of 1865		113½
United States 10-40s		111½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865		113½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867		113½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868		113½
Union Pacific Railroad		83½
Central Pacific Railroad		103½

—The New York stock market continues strong, notwithstanding heavy sales to realize the recent advance. The prevailing opinion is that although there is likely to be a reaction from the recent sharp rise yet that the market for some time to come will be in the main be a rising one. The leading roads are managed by the large holders of the stocks of each, who exercise the closest economy in their management, and who have the greatest interest in seeing that the stockholders get the largest dividends the roads are capable of earning. This consideration, together with the prospect that the money on the street will be easy during the refunding operation of the Treasury, line stimulated a general buying movement, and although the market cannot be said that outside to any great extent are buying, yet there is a noticeable inquiry in outside orders.

The *Financial Bulletin* says: An immense business has been done in stocks to-day with the tone of the market buoyant. The leading stocks are in strong hands and for the most part under the control of the managers of the different roads. The Vanderbilt party are working New York Central and Hudson, Lake Shore, and Western Union Telegraph. Rock Island and the Northwest stocks are under the management of another strong party who have capital and experience. Ohio and Mississippi is under the special patronage of the controlling spirits of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. In Pacific Mail there is a pool headed by a well-known operator generally on the bear side. The pool gave out that Congress would grant an additional subsidy to the Company for double service on the China route, but it is said they knew such would not be the case, but simply hoped to get a large "short" interest in the stock preparatory to cornering it. The various people have got the most part hold of the stock for several months, carrying it through unexpected depressions in the market, every form of attack has been made on them even to the publication of circulars calculated to weaken confidence in the different properties. The announcement of the Treasury notice of refunding, guaranteeing, as it does, the most favorable terms and conditions of the roads, and the chances of diverting the interests to the better class of railroad stocks, have all influenced the large holders to start the advance which set in last week, and which thus far has met with no check. Already the attendance at the Stock Exchange is increasing and orders are coming in from outside, indicating that in the due course of prices, the chances now being that the market will be a rising one for some time, if at least it seems certain that there is to be a season of active speculation.

The *Herald* of yesterday says: The day at the Stock Exchange was one of great excitement and intense activity in the speculative railway shares and many of the miscellaneous list. The "coal" movement jumped to new favorites, while not a share during the day. In fact, the whole speculative element of the street seemed to have gone over to the "coal" side, and green free rein to the most sanguine views as to the future of prices. It seems almost impossible that the utmost advertisement animation is to wear a successor of the late dullness and inactivity. The four hours' session of Saturday when all the stocks dealt in throw out speculative lines were overwhelmed in the closing hour, which quoted the Stock Board in the utmost confusion, and the regular closing of business had begun to separate.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at A. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 20 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

March 3, 1871.	A.M.	M.	P.M.	M.	Closing.
Gold					
Boston					
Reading					
Michigan Central					
Lake Shore					
Cleveland & Pittsburgh					
Chicago & Northwestern					
Rock Island					
Illinois Central					
Ft. Wayne					
Ohio & Mississippi					
Wabash					
Quicksilver					
Quicksilver, preferred					
Toledo & Wabash					
Terre Haute					
Terre Haute, preferred					
Pacific Mail					
Western Union					
Adams Express					
United States Express					

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's quotations shows the following changes:

	Thurs.	Fri.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	97	97		
So. Scrip	90½	90½		
Erie	20½	20½		
Reading	100	101	½	
Lake Shore	90½	90½		
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	99	99		
Chicago & Northwestern	89	90	1	
Rock Island	97½	97½		
Illinois Central	113½	113½		
Ft. Wayne	93½	93½		
Ohio and Mississippi	42½	43	½	
Wabash	49½	49½		
Adams Express	69	69		
Gold	110¼	110¼		

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central		61½
Reading, 50 paid in		37
Lehigh Navigation		35½
Minehill preferred		50
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad		46
Lehigh Valley Railroad		61
North Pennsylvania Railroad		49
Camden and Amboy Railroad		116½
Gold		110¼
Gen'l Currency		19½

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 20 Fourth avenue, Apollo Building, deals in Government, Gold and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. He also loans money on call and upwards on collateral or will informed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, March 3, 1871.

REMARKS.—We have little to say with regard to the markets, which are in the main unchanged in prices. Considerable rain has fallen during the day, and the prospects are that more will follow. As we have stated prices are unchanged, and the trade continues to move along quietly though, as before noted, there is a perceptible advance in the volume of trade being transacted from day to day. Floor is held in anticipation of the wants of trade. Prices show no signs of coming down, and dealers report a fair trade at quotations. Grain is in good supply, and rules pacific chasers at quoted rates. Groceries are quiet and steady. Provisions remain unchanged in prices, with a fair demand. Whisky is quiet and steady. The produce and local markets generally to be abundantly supplied.

Reliable find wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Receipts since our last 200 bbls. We are receiving a fair class of the following: Baldwins, \$3 50@4 per bbl; selected \$5 @5 50.

APPLE BUTTER—Dealers position buckets at \$10 @9 per doz; in kegs and firkins 9@9½ per lb.

BEANS—Sales each sold, common at \$2 per bush, \$2@2 10 per crate, \$2 per crate, \$2@2 10 per crate, \$2 per crate, \$2 per crate.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The is a good supply and fair demand. We quote reported sales by the barrel at \$6 50, and \$2 50 by the 100.

CHEESE—Country—There is more inquiry, and sales are made at some in lots.

BEANS—Small navy \$2 on \$2 bushel; others as per sack.

BRAN—Market firm; sales at 90@95c \$ ton.

BAKING POWDER—Retail at 50 cents, \$1 per lb.

CANDLES—Sperm, 50@55c; tallow, 9@10c; adamantine, 12@13c; Boston sperm, 50@55c; paraffine, 20@25c.

CRACKERS—Sales of Kennedy's Willows at the \$ 8, which figure we quoted in our last issue of Jobbing prices.

CANNED GOODS—Sales of Kentucky

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

HIGH BRIDGE TRIUMPHANT.

The River Commerce to be Protected—Innumerable Subsidy Schemes Foiled—The Appropriation Bills Passed, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3, 1871.

High Bridge Triumphant.

The Senate and House concurred on the report of the Conference Committee on the Newport and Cincinnati bridge precisely as telegraphed last night. There was some discussion in the Senate, Trumbull, Sherman and Morrill taking the ground that the Bridge Company were not entitled to and could not recover compensation. In the House it was put through under the previous question. The management contrives to run the river interests a high bridge, and to the Bridge Company the privilege of going to the Supreme Court. Everybody and nobody are satisfied, and leave for home to-morrow evening.

The Melancholy Lobbies.

The most melancholy and ragamuffin looking people around the Capitol just at present are those who have made up various lobbies the present session of Congress. No previous session has been so prolific of bills for steamship subsidies, land grants and ocean cables, and in none have jobs of this character been so strenuously pushed. There were thirteen schemes for steamship subsidies, and as many more for building up American commerce in divers other ways, all of which, however, looked to assistance from the United States Treasury for their ultimate object, and all of which have signally failed. Then on the Speaker's desk in the House when the session commenced there were two hundred memorials for land grants, calling for seventy-five million acres of land, of these all fell but three, the Oregon branch of the Pacific, which gets 6,400,000 acres, the supplemental North Pacific, with eleven millions of acres, and the Texas Pacific Railroad and branches, which receive about eight million acres. On the Senate calendar when the session commenced there were thirty-two bills for land grants, and twenty-three bills for subsidies to steamships. The number of acres of land called for by railroads was one hundred and eighty-nine millions, and of money by the steamships we shovel out eighty-five millions of dollars. These have all failed, and most of them will never be heard from again. Some of these bills had conceded meritorious features, but failed by reason of the multitude of worthless schemes which were continually pushed forward through the entire session.

The Army Appropriations Passed.

Both Houses concurred to-night in the report of the Conference Committee on the Army appropriation bill. McDonald's amendment relative to the payment of claims of Southern loyalists, and Stewart's amendment regulating the rate of interest for the Pacific railroad to the government, were both stricken out. Stewart's amendment to McDonald's amendment, which provided for the appointment of a commission by the President to investigate and report upon all claims for Government stores, &c.

A Lively Debate.

The House had been in session about an hour in the evening, when Mr. Sargent reported the agreement of their committee on the expenditure, executive, legislative and judicial appropriation bill. The basis of the agreement was that the House should yield as to the matter of judges' salaries, in so far as to consent to raising the salaries of some of the circuit judges, and on the matter of the State Department to the extent of an appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars for it. The Senate denies the extension of the capitol grounds, the proposed sale of Government squares, and the increase of salary of Bureau officers. Mr. Logan took the floor and at once opened fire on the charge that the abandonment of the stipulation on the part of the House that the building should be of granite concealed a job for the benefit of parties owning a red sandstone quarry near the city. There was great excitement, for, of New York members, to know who the parties were, and whether the President was one of them. Logan said it was an insult that any member's name should be mentioned if he did not object, and disclaimed any knowledge of who the parties were. Garfield also objected to the building for general grounds of economy. He objected to raising the question at this late hour, while others were not raised. Morgan, of Ohio, a member of the Conference Committee, said he was astonished that any one with the responsibility of the first term would vote against the report, and he hoped that the House would not throw away the opportunity to stir up the Senate. He said that when the yeas and nays were ordered the fate of the bill seemed to be uncertain. The call was a late one characterized by disorder and excitement around the door of the House. Finally, when the result was declared to be yeas 89, nays 87, not voting 96, the report was agreed to on an aye and nay vote, by 102 to 86.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1871.

THE EXPULSION OF CASANOVA.

A telegram in reference to the expulsion of Casanova, from Havana recalls the fact that in the spring of 1869 Consul Hall wrote to the Department of State that Casanova was connected with a filibustering expedition to Cuban waters. He was arrested and the consul secured for him a passport to leave the island. Casanova, however, got grants and a passport from this Government and returned to Cuba under pretext of attending to business affairs, but, it is alleged, with other intentions, which were made known to the Department of State. The subject of the recent expulsion from Havana will, however, be investigated.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3, 1871.

SENATE.

Mr. NYE, from the Conference Committee on the bill to abolish the grades of Admiral and Vice Admiral in the Navy, reported that they had agreed to agree, when the Senate insisted on its amendments.

The Conference Committees on the deficiency, river, harbor and naval appropriation bills submitted their reports, which were agreed to.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

EVENING SESSION.

The House resumed its session at eight o'clock. The conference report on the Postoffice appropriation bill was made and agreed to.

Mr. DICKEY presented the conference report on the Army appropriation bill. It embraces all the Senate amendment ousting the Court of Claims to the extent of allowing it jurisdiction of claims for stores furnished to or taken by the army during the rebellion, and refunding to the Treasury moneys paid over by the House, for the over ion of a Board of Commissioners to examine those claims. It agrees to the amendment of the House restricting the use of the Union Pacific Railroad, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold the further sum of one half now due to it by the government for transportation, instead of applying the whole amount to the payment of interest on bonds issued to the company. After an animated discussion the Conference report was agreed to.

At midnight all the appropriation bills have been finally disposed of, and the Conference and Committees except the omnibus bill, which had been reported over from last session.

At 2:20 A. M. the House was still in session, waiting for the omnibus bill to come from the Senate.

ARKANSAS IMBROGLIO.

The Contest for the Governorship—Clayton Still Holds On—He Wants to Go to Washington, but is Opposed by His Friends.

MEMPHIS, March 3.—An *Avalanche* Little Rock special to-night says: He who canic composes the political situation with all the complications and details of the movement of different factions, would have to be wiser than Solomon. Who's Governor? that's the question. To the demand of the Lieutenant Governor for the office a few days since, Clayton responded that the Lieutenant Governor had been misinformed when he supposed that he was suspended from office by the impeachment resolutions before the articles were presented to the Senate, where no quorum was present; but on Thursday new managers appeared and announced impeachment in due form. Gov. Clayton continues to exercise the functions of Governor, however, and from the tone of this morning's *Republican*, it is presumed he has no notion of giving up. The *Republican* says: "What a notion we thought of sending him to the brethren! Some Democratic hell who attempted to take possession of the Executive office, we meant just what it said, and there was no bravado about it; and if the *Gazette* and its friends think there was, let them attempt it." "The *Gazette* says: "Johnson is the rightful acting Governor, and Johnson swears he is not, and our side being in possession of all the cards we can only act on the defensive. But it is not so with Johnson and his Democratic backers. They are out of possession and can only get it by an open insurrection. We calmly await their approach. When it is remembered that this paper is but the echo of Clayton's opinion, it would seem to convey more than stated: that in fact Clayton does not intend to give up the office under any circumstances. But here comes another view. To-morrow is the day Clayton's Senatorial term expires. He wants to go to Washington, but if having been settled that Johnson will be his successor if he does go, Senators Mallory, Hindle, Sorber, *et al.*, swear he shan't go, and leave them in the tender mercies of Johnson. But Clayton is offering even to sacrifice them and go, if he can get rid of the incumbent at this time, and they say he shall not be settled until it is too late for Clayton to accept the Senatorship. Here is a muddle. You will not be surprised that Clayton has formed a combination with the leading Democrats to suppress the articles of impeachment and refuse to prosecute them on condition that he goes to the Senate. The House must be brought to take action in regard to the matter. What the end may bring forth even the wisest, shrewdest politician does not presume to prophesy.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DESPATCHES.

Cairo.

CAIRO, March 3.—Passed down—Bayley, Idlewild, Evansville packet, 2 a. m.; Jos. Howard, St. Louis; New Orleans, 5 a. m.; City of Vicksburg, St. Louis to Vicksburg; 5 a. m.; Jennie Baker, Wabash, to New Orleans, St. Louis, 6 a. m.; Ironsides, Cairo to St. Louis, 8 a. m.; Ariana, New Orleans to Louisville, 10 a. m.; Anna, Cincinnati to St. Louis, noon; John Lumsden, Nashville packet, 2 p. m.; Friendship, St. Louis to Rockmans, 4 p. m. River rising slowly. Weather raw and wind last night; clear and cooler to-night; mercury, 45.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 3.—River rose two feet, with thirty-six feet in the channel and sixty-six feet landing space. Arrived—Lee, Cairo; Nashville, Nashville; Magnolia, Memphis. Departed—Major Anderson, Wheeling; Charley B. Church, New Orleans. Rained last night; cloudy, without rain to-day, and cooler.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, March 3.—River stationary, with seventeen feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather cloudy and cool. Rain last night. Arrived—Bella Vernon, Pittsburgh.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3.—Cloudy; mercury 66; wind, west, blowing hard. The Natchez brought in 1,000 bales cotton, the largest cargo of the season. Arrived—Clinton, Memphis. Departed—Bramhall, St. Louis; County coal out.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 3.—Arrived—John Kyle, New Orleans; St. Joseph, Wommie; St. Johns and Chicken and Gaffney, Arkansas; Woodlark, Memphis; Quincy, Beaver and barges, Illinois river. Departed—Belle of Memphis, Commodore, Memphis; Louisiana, River about stationary. Weather clear and cool.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 3.—Clear and cool. River rising at the rate of two inches in twenty-four hours. Departed—Pauline Carroll, Charles Brown, Cincinnati; Belle of Memphis, Commodore, St. Louis; Forrestte, Louisville; Pat Osborn, Arkansas.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, March 3.—Cattle—receipts fair for the week; prices ruling steady at last week's prices; sales 1,200 head; Illinois steers, averaging 1,320 lbs, at $5 50; 1,100 lbs, at $4 75@$5; Canada steers in demand at $5@$5 50.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, March 3.—Cattle—receipts fair for this week and 1,000 head unsold; market opened dull; no advance over last week's prices; average quality medium; fresh and prime range from 6 to 6c. Milch cows unchanged. Sheep—receipts moderate; quality better than last week; prices 1/4c advanced all round. Nothing done in hogs.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3.—Sugar—quiet; prices 1/4@1/2c higher; prime, 8@8 1/4c. Coffee—quiet at 16@16c for 15 grades.

XLII. Congress.

BY WAY OF SPECULATION.

Who Is to be Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee?—The Pennsylvanians Confident—All Shades of Sentiment to be Represented in the Committees.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3, 1871.

Speculations as busy to-night as to the probable organization of committees to-morrow, and especially as to the Chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee. With regard to the latter, in which the chief interest centers, the Speaker will not take any action this coming session unless it becomes absolutely necessary. Four States—Texas, California, Connecticut and New Hampshire, having fourteen representatives, have not yet held their elections, and consequently will have no representation present to participate in the organization, or to be assigned to the various Committees. This fact will prevent the Speaker from making up this Committee unless such duty becomes absolutely necessary. If the first session of the Forty-second Congress, which commences to-morrow at one o'clock, confines itself to the routine duties, the Ways and Means Committee will not be appointed until next December; but if members persist in going into general legislation, the organization of this Committee will become a necessity which cannot be disregarded. Although the Pennsylvanians are very confident over Kelley being made Chairman of this Committee, such confidence from appearances to have very reliable basis. The better opinion is that Chairmen will be appointed to this position, and for the other members will be equally taken from the high tariff, revenue, reducing and free trade men. The gentlemen who are already elected, all but two will be entered upon the rolls by the clerk of the House to-morrow. Of those latter, one is from Tennessee, and the other from Arkansas, and they will have to be entered by reason of defective credentials.

PEACE.

PRUSSIA.

Dispatch from Emperor William to the Empress.

BERLIN, March 3.—The Empress has received the following despatch from the Emperor: "VERSAILLES, March 3.—I have just ratified the conditions of peace, which the Bordeaux National Assembly have accepted. Thus far the negotiations, which were carried through seven months of battles to be achieved. Thanks to the valor, devotion and endurance of our incomparable army, and to the sacrifices of every class of whole land, the Lord of Hosts has everywhere manifested His protection. The negotiations are now to be continued for the purpose of concluding a definitive treaty of peace, which will be submitted to the Reichstag for its approval. I shall return to Berlin to-morrow. WILHELM."

The above was publicly read amid the booming of artillery, the ringing of bells and the cheers of the people with wild joy.

FRANCE.

The Ratification of the Treaty.

PARIS, March 2.—It is said Bismarck is disappointed at the haste made by France in ratifying the treaty, as it gives the Emperor William no excuse for ordering the entry of the German troops into the city. Excited mobs surround the German troops and conflicts are feared.

The Provisionaries of Peace.

Special to the Herald:

VERSAILLES, March 2.—The preliminaries of peace arranged by Bismarck and other plenipotentiaries are as follows, as I have cabled you:

Article 1 specifies the line of demarcation.

Article 2 provides that France will pay the Germans five milliards of francs, one milliard at least in each month, from the first in the space of three years from the ratification.

Article 3 provides that the occupation is to continue, during the payment of the indemnity, in the departments that the German troops will then occupy, and also the Department of the Seine, including the Department of Oise, but excluding Belfort, which will only keep 50,000 troops in France; but it will, during the payment of the indemnity, have the right to evacuate completely at once, otherwise the troops will carry interest at five per cent. from ratification.

Article 4 provides that the German troops make no requisitions in the city of Paris, but the government will find food for the area in occupation of the conded department; that favorable arrangements will be made with the railroads given in the time necessary to move if they please, and no obstacle will be placed in their way by the Germans.

Article 5 provides that prisoners will be immediately released on the exchange of the Assembly, and that French railroads will send their carriages and engines at the same prices as to the French government.

Article 7 provides that the treaty will be definitely concluded at Frankfort after ratification.

Article 8 provides that after the ratification the management of the departments given will be handed over to the French officials, subject to German commanders and in the interest of the German occupation.

Article 9 provides that it be well understood that the German troops will occupy the forts of the departments not occupied by them.

ENGLAND.

The Evacuation of Paris.

LONDON, March 3.—A special telegram to the London *Times* from Versailles says the Germans have begun the movement of their troops and materiel retires behind the Seine. The Emperor and Crown Prince leave in a few days for Pottsdam, or somewhere else. The Germans will not be entered upon the forts of the Seine.

The P. rician pronunce wrunked their vengeance on several men and women who were seen communicating with German officers.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Question of Leaving the Vatican.

Special to the Herald:

LONDON, March 3.—The report that the Pope is to leave Rome in a few days for Florence, or somewhere in France, as they will have no protection if the French garrison be withdrawn, is not believed. The question was discussed with the Pope by Antonelli, at the instigation of the Jesuits, but the Pope declared that he would not abandon it; he leaves the Vatican the Italian Government will consecrate it. The Pope is suffering and weak in health, and fears that if he departed the people would say Papacy was discomfited.

Mediterranean Speculated.

LONDON, March 3.—The profits of England's mediation has been accepted by both parties in the dispute between Egypt and Tripoli.

Fatal Colliery Explosion.

LONDON, March 3.—There was another terrible colliery explosion yesterday at Victoria. The dead will probably number twenty.

The Markets.

LONDON, March 3, 1:30 P. M.—Consols unchanged; five-twenties, 92 1/4; Illinois Central, 93; Erie, 18; U. S. 6s, 1862, 90 1/4; 1865, 87 1/8; 10-40s, 90. Stocks steady; Erie, 19; Atlantic, 24 1/2.

LIVERPOOL, March 3.—Receipts of wheat for three days 1,000 quarters.

The Port.—Sales 10,000 bales. Salesfor the week 69,000, 11,000 taken for importation, 4,000 for speculation. Total imports of the week 32,000 bales, of which 16,000 were American; total imports of the week 32,000 bales, of which 16,000 were American; actual exports of the week 24,000 bales.

Wheat—Red No. 2 to No. 1, Southern 5s; winter 15s 5d; California 12s. Corn—No. 2 mixed 26s. Peas 25s 6d.

LONDON, March 3.—Spirits petroleum limited.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Minnesota.

CHICAGO, March 3.—Governor Armstrong last night sent to the Legislature a message recommending that the Lake Grant Railroad bill, dividing up internal improvement lands among the several railroads, be repealed as quite lengthy. The Governor says he is well convinced, should he think it to a moral certainty, that it is not free and voluntary as a majority of the people desire, he will not be embarrassed by a vote of 13 to 10. The Legislature adjourned to-day.

South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, March 3.—The South Carolina House of Representatives has passed a bill for funding the whole existing debt of the State in the new sterling loan, to be negotiated in the latest market. The bill expressly provides that until all the present debt is paid the State shall continue to pay two-thirds of the interest the same as agreed to by a two-thirds vote of the people of the State.

Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3.—The Legislature has adjourned *sine die*.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

Intelligence has been received at Lieutenant General Sheridan's headquarters, in Chicago, from Fort Lavenuie, W. T., and other points in that region, that the Indians are breaking up their camps to the north of the Pacific Railroad and preparing to move south on the opening of spring, to occupy their former hunting grounds. Large numbers of Indians are forming in the movement, having already left their reservations and grants and made known apprehensions which dispatches in Washington city and more felt that the breaking up of winter would be the signal for other outbreaks. The Indians call themselves, as well as the whites, as relapsed to a war footing, and will not, therefore, allow strange agents are actively engaged in assisting the movement of their people. Their recruiting is expected to pass off smoothly, and war, if declared, will be short and decisive. There are great numbers of Indians in the region of the Yellowstone, Powder river and Big Horn, are of tribes that are disposed to be peaceable—the Crows and Assiniboines—but they will be forced, if they do not disturb them, the promise are from the new treaties that the summer will see the settlement of Indians all away on the reservations.

A St. Louis telegram of yesterday says: At the Alumni celebration at Washington University last night, Thomas Hilton, President of the Iron Mountain Railroad, pledged seven per cent. on the next five years to establish a professorship of mining and engineering, reserving that the school if perfected, should the experiment prove successful.

The Cincinnati *Leader* gave up the journalistic ghost yesterday.

The Hon. Mr. Julian in his report to Congress on squandering the public lands, states that since the formation of the government over 100,000,000 acres have passed from the public domain, the greater part of which are owned by non-residents, unimproved, waiting for the price to reach a point satisfactory to the greedy owners. The Osage reservation of 1,800,000 acres, and the Cherokee grant of 800,000, went into the hands of two men, the first at nineteen cents per acre, and the other at $1 96, while land of like quality nearly worth $10,000,000. The swamp land act, passed in 1850, for the purpose of enabling the government of some of the richest States in the country, and eight hundred feet above the level of the sea, in the Sierra Nevadas, have been sold, as "overflowed and swamp lands," under provisions of the act of 1850, and many millions in the Southern and Western States have been sold, and the business is now going on. The 12,000,000 acres appropriated after the rebellion for railroad and military purposes, have all gone into the unsatisfied maw of speculators, and this, Mr. Julian asserts, will be the fate of the Southern Bounty Land Bill now before the Senate, as its provisions are identical with its predecessor.

The Watertown *Record* is informed that a gentleman from New York is desirous of investing $10,000 in the establishment of a foundry and machine shops, either at that place or Mellen.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

THE HELENA AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD.

MEMPHIS, March 3.—The contract for work on the Helena and Iron Mountain Railroad has been let to Sawyer & Co., the work to be commenced next Tuesday.

—The York *Republican* says: We notice that Chambersburg is urging a road to Gettysburg, another to connect with the "Tapeworm," some five or six miles from Gettysburg, East Berlin, in Adams county, wants a railroad too, to connect with the contemplated line from New Oxford to York. They expect to connect at or below Abbottstown. A corps of engineers will soon be engaged in running an experimental line for a railroad from Chambersburg to Gettysburg, and also from East Berlin to York, or from New Oxford to York, as may be deemed best.

—The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says: The bill providing for a railroad survey from the Pennsylvania line to Charleston, was passed to engrossment in the House Wednesday, and is likely to become a law. Mr. Brannon, of Lewis, made a strong speech in favor of the measure. The bill appropriates $1,000 for a survey, but does not confine to any prescribed route. Mr. Brannon is undoubtedly correct in saying the natural route for the line is up the Monongahela, and the west branch thereof, via Clarksburg, Weston, and the head waters of the West Fork. The West Fork Valley is one of the richest coal and timber fields in the United States.

—The Parkersburg *Gazette-Chronicle* says the corps of engineers under charge of Mr. Blickensderfer, engaged in surveying the route of the proposed railroad from Wheeling to Urichsville, reached Dennison and closed up the survey Wednesday, 23d inst. The whole distance, running from Wheeling to Dennison, except at the summit, is nearly fifty-three miles. The engineers of this corps have had an exciting one, the grades being easy. Mr. Blickensderfer's work will be finished in a few days.

—In a report lately made to Colonel Simpson, President of the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad, that gentleman says: "The grading is now almost completed, and most of the bridges completed and up. Seventeen hundred and fifteen feet of the Susquehanna river bridge is up, leaving, after the necessary cribbing is done, but one thousand and fifty feet to be put up, and that will be finished and the bridge completed by the time the rail is laid on the balance of the road. The iron has all been contracted for, and part delivered, and by the fourth of July I think the road will be open for business."

—The following officers have been elected by the stockholders of the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad, to serve for the ensuing year: President—A. C. Simpson, re-elected. Directors—Moses Specht, F. J. Schoch, of Snyder county, Wm. Painter, Jas. M. Sellers, B. H. Walker, of Philadelphia, Franklin Dunlop, of Lewistown, Andrew Reed, of Mifflin county. Treasurer—J. G. L. Shindel. Secretary—J. H. T. Jackson.

STATE NEWS.

It is reported that there is a movement on foot in Pottstown to take immediate action in raising sufficient means to advertise in the leading papers in New York, Philadelphia and elsewhere, the advantage that place has for locating works of all kinds.

—The Lancaster *Express* says: We were shown, this morning, a baby dress just sixty-three years old. It was placed upon our townsman—Henry M. White, Esq., on the occasion of his christening, in 1808, and he yesterday celebrated his sixty-third birthday, having had the honor of being born on the day which ushered into being "the father of this country." The material of the dress is cotton, and is of domestic manufacture. Was there not a time in this continent, Home of the megalosaurs a huge stock, known as the Saurians, turtles, rodent animals, portions of beetles, bones of a species of reptile and many others. Dr. Crock states that the bones of the last named species of vertebrated animals have been identified.

Mrs. Nancy Lewis, of Upper Uwchlan, Chester county, was run over and killed on her own yard by a runaway team.

—John Boyer, Sr., of the Chester county *Independent Republic*, recently celebrated his seventy-eighth anniversary, and expressed his desire to live with us at least one year yet, which would place him in the eighty-first year. Mr. Boyer is, we believe, the oldest printer in the State. He enjoys tolerably good health, and bids fair to have his wish of reaching his four score years gratified.

William H. Kahn was fatally wounded last Saturday evening in a saloon in Lancaster, by his brother-in-law, A. R. Barnhart, at State Line, Franklin county, a gun not for the benefit of burglars. Young Kuhn was conveyed to the latter, and was just about closing the establishment for the night, when the accident fatally struck the card, discharging the gun.

The Indiana *Messenger* learns that a company is being formed in that county for the purpose of boring for salt on the farm of James Mitchell, on the railroad below Blackford station. The clay is said to be of the same character as that at Saltsburg.

A dead baby was found in a bureau drawer in a hotel in Wilkesbarre, on Saturday night. It is supposed to have been left there by a "Mrs. Smith, of Philadelphia."

The Meyersdale lifted the trees on the site of Bethlehem in 1742.

Albert Adams went to sleep on a furnace stack in Reading Monday night, rolled off, fell sixty feet, and was probably fatally injured.

Abraham Hoffman, a boy twelve years of age, son of a Mr. Mortimer, of Shamokin's Patch, Schuylkill county, one evening last week, was playing with a gun, a pair of scissors and three of them at her, lodging in her skull and penetrating almost half an inch. A physician had to be called in to extract them.

The Norristown Glass Works were lately sold at sheriff's sale to J. M. Albertson for $1,000.

The Bethlehem *Times* says: "A gentleman who resided in this place a few years ago, and who is now in at present over twenty-six years of age, and has traveled a great deal in his time, and who is at present in the employ of the Lehigh Valley R. R. Company, has never eaten but one meal in a public hotel. He must belong to the genus sponge.

The Grangers in the West breaking rolling mill having been brought to a standstill for want of iron, the enterprise failing to pay sufficiently. Many more are thus thrown out of employment.

According to the Harrisburg *Pioneer*, the first member of the Mennonite Church in America, was John Lensen, who, with other emigrants, landed in Philadelphia on the 6th of October, 1683, and in the same year established a church in Germantown. The same denomination soon followed. In 1708 they commenced to build a church, the lot of which had been given to them by William Penn. It was a log house building, and was taken down in 1770, and a substantial brick building erected in its place. The present Mennonite denomination still meet there in worship. Last year they celebrated the hundredth anniversary of the erection of the present church.

Bennett, Warner & Co., refiners, of Titusville, have closed a contract with Bryan, Dillingham & Co. for the entire product of their refinery for the next year. It will have tankage of 15,000 barrels, and a still of 1,000 barrels capacity.

The friends of the Y. M. C. A. of Easton propose to raise funds for the erection of a new building and public hall.

Mrs. Sarah Parker died in Curtin township, Centre county, recently, in her seventy-ninth year. She leaves seventy-seven living descendants, consisting of children, grandchildren, making in all one hundred and seventy-seven persons.

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Medford.

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Coal Oil Explosion.

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LONDON, March 3, 1:30 P. M.—Consols unchanged; five-twenties, 92 1/4; Illinois Central, 93; Erie, 18; U. S. 6s, 1862, 90 1/4; 1865, 87 1/8; 10-40s, 90. Stocks steady; Erie, 19; Atlantic, 24 1/2.

LIVERPOOL, March 3.—Receipts of wheat for three days 1,000 quarters.

The Port.—Sales 10,000 bales. Sales for the week 69,000, 11,000 taken for importation, 4,000 for speculation. Total imports of the week 32,000 bales, of which 16,000 were American; total imports of the week 32,000 bales, of which 16,000 were American; actual exports of the week 24,000 bales.

Wheat—Red No. 2 to No. 1, Southern 5s; winter 15s 5d; California 12s. Corn—No. 2 mixed 26s. Peas 25s 6d.

LONDON, March 3.—Spirits petroleum limited.

OHIO NEWS.

A young man by the name of Hays, who has been teaching school in Franklin township, Columbiana county, got himself into trouble recently by whipping a young lady. It appears that he had ordered her to sweep the school house, and she respectfully declined. Whereupon the valiant young gentleman asserted the superiority of his sex by administering a sound "thrashing." The young lady appeared before a magistrate and made the necessary information against him, he was arrested, plead guilty, and had to pay a fine of $10 and costs before he was allowed to sweep the school house himself hereafter.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company has had a saw-mill erected at Leetonia, to manufacture iron for the road.

David Anderson has been teaching school in New Lisbon for over forty years, and pupils now attend school of the third generation from those who first sat under his instruction in school room work.

Mrs. Susan A. Lord, aged 34, at Tallmadge, Summit county, on the 16th inst., in her ninety-first year, having been born October 29, 1780.

Cutler, of the Logan *Gazette*, was married to Miss Mollie Ingle, the fair daughter of Squire Ingle, on the 22d inst. He's caught 'er and she's Cutler, and he has found the happy bay of his life."

Probably we shall never hear the last blunder about the United States made by otherwise well informed English people. An American in London recently found the latest instance in the *Daily News*. The *Glasgow Herald*, in one of its editorials, spoke three times of Jefferson Davis as the member from Georgia. Within a few weeks of one another, Professor Smith, of Oxford, has spoken of the State of Indiana as fully 100 in number, the British Quarterly of the Methodist Episcopal Church as definitely as 500. So, too, this winter, the number of States has been variously stated from thirty-six to forty. Nothing astonishes an Englishman so much as interest in New York as six per cent. In conversation he is told of the great prosperity of the Union but when facts remarked that Thanksgiving grew out of rejoicing at the close of the revolutionary war! At a public dinner attended by one of the present writer he declared that America, pursuing her usual aggressive course, would be annexed by Canada, when the correction was modestly made that Utah did not belong to England!

Starvation have been put to many curious uses, but a writer in the *Petersburg Index* can claim the palm as a novelty. He says: "I am informed by persons who have recently visited the Yadkin country that many of the natives are forming in the movement, having already packed up their effects, and are only awaiting the first apprehensions which disparches in Washington city and more felt that the breaking up of winter would be the signal for other outbreaks. The Indians call themselves, as well as the whites, as relapsed to a war footing, and will not, therefore, allow strange agents are actively engaged in assisting the movement of their people. Their recruiting is expected to pass off smoothly, and war, if declared, will be short and decisive. There are great numbers of Indians in the region of the Yellowstone, Powder river and Big Horn, are of tribes that are disposed to be peaceable—the Crows and Assiniboines—but they will be forced, if they do not disturb them, the promise are from the new treaties that the summer will see the settlement of Indians all away on the reservations.

A St. Louis telegram of yesterday says: At the Alumni celebration at Washington University last night, Thomas Hilton, President of the Iron Mountain Railroad, pledged seven per cent. on the next five years to establish a professorship of mining and engineering, reserving that the school if perfected, should the experiment prove successful.

The Cincinnati *Leader* gave up the journalistic ghost yesterday.

The Hon. Mr. Julian in his report to Congress on squandering the public lands, states that since the formation of the government over 100,000,000 acres have passed from the public domain, the greater part of which are owned by non-residents, unimproved, waiting for the price to reach a point satisfactory to the greedy owners. The Osage reservation of 1,800,000 acres, and the Cherokee grant of 800,000, went into the hands of two men, the first at nineteen cents per acre, and the other at $1 96, while land of like quality nearly worth $10,000,000. The swamp land act, passed in 1850, for the purpose of enabling the government of some of the richest States in the country, and eight hundred feet above the level of the sea, in the Sierra Nevadas, have been sold, as "overflowed and swamp lands," under provisions of the act of 1850, and many millions in the Southern and Western States have been sold, and the business is now going on. The 12,000,000 acres appropriated after the rebellion for railroad and military purposes, have all gone into the unsatisfied maw of speculators, and this, Mr. Julian asserts, will be the fate of the Southern Bounty Land Bill now before the Senate, as its provisions are identical with its predecessor.

The Watertown *Record* is informed that a gentleman from New York is desirous of investing $10,000 in the establishment of a foundry and machine shops, either at that place or Mellen.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

THE HELENA AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD.

MEMPHIS, March 3.—The contract for work on the Helena and Iron Mountain Railroad has been let to Sawyer & Co., the work to be commenced next Tuesday.

—The York *Republican* says: We notice that Chambersburg is urging a road to Gettysburg, another to connect with the "Tapeworm," some five or six miles from Gettysburg, East Berlin, in Adams county, wants a railroad too, to connect with the contemplated line from New Oxford to York. They expect to connect at or below Abbottstown. A corps of engineers will soon be engaged in running an experimental line for a railroad from Chambersburg to Gettysburg, and also from East Berlin to York, or from New Oxford to York, as may be deemed best.

—The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says: The bill providing for a railroad survey from the Pennsylvania line to Charleston, was passed to engrossment in the House Wednesday, and is likely to become a law. Mr. Brannon, of Lewis, made a strong speech in favor of the measure. The bill appropriates $1,000 for a survey, but does not confine to any prescribed route. Mr. Brannon is undoubtedly correct in saying the natural route for the line is up the Monongahela, and the west branch thereof, via Clarksburg, Weston, and the head waters of the West Fork. The West Fork Valley is one of the richest coal and timber fields in the United States.

—The Parkersburg *Gazette-Chronicle* says the corps of engineers under charge of Mr. Blickensderfer, engaged in surveying the route of the proposed railroad from Wheeling to Urichsville, reached Dennison and closed up the survey Wednesday, 23d inst. The whole distance, running from Wheeling to Dennison, except at the summit, is nearly fifty-three miles. The engineers of this corps have had an exciting one, the grades being easy. Mr. Blickensderfer's work will be finished in a few days.

—In a report lately made to Colonel Simpson, President of the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad, that gentleman says: "The grading is now almost completed, and most of the bridges completed and up. Seventeen hundred and fifteen feet of the Susquehanna river bridge is up, leaving, after the necessary cribbing is done, but one thousand and fifty feet to be put up, and that will be finished and the bridge completed by the time the rail is laid on the balance of the road. The iron has all been contracted for, and part delivered, and by the fourth of July I think the road will be open for business."

—The following officers have been elected by the stockholders of the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad, to serve for the ensuing year: President—A. C. Simpson, re-elected. Directors—Moses Specht, F. J. Schoch, of Snyder county, Wm. Painter, Jas. M. Sellers, B. H. Walker, of Philadelphia, Franklin Dunlop, of Lewistown, Andrew Reed, of Mifflin county. Treasurer—J. G. L. Shindel. Secretary—J. H. T. Jackson.

STATE NEWS.

It is reported that there is a movement on foot in Pottstown to take immediate action in raising sufficient means to advertise in the leading papers in New York, Philadelphia and elsewhere, the advantage that place has for locating works of all kinds.

—The Lancaster *Express* says: We were shown, this morning, a baby dress just sixty-three years old. It was placed upon our townsman—Henry M. White, Esq., on the occasion of his christening, in 1808, and he yesterday celebrated his sixty-third birthday, having had the honor of being born on the day which ushered into being "the father of this country," and fears that if he departed the people would say Papacy was discomfited.

Mrs. Nancy Lewis, of Upper Uwchlan, Chester county, was run over and killed on her own yard by a runaway team.

—John Boyer, Sr., of the Chester county *Independent Republic*, recently celebrated his seventy-eighth anniversary, and expressed his desire to live with us at least one year yet, which would place him in the eighty-first year. Mr. Boyer is, we believe, the oldest printer in the State. He enjoys tolerably good health, and bids fair to have his wish of reaching his four score years gratified.

William H. Kahn was fatally wounded last Saturday evening in a saloon in Lancaster, by his brother-in-law, A. R. Barnhart, at State Line, Franklin county, a gun not for the benefit of burglars. Young Kuhn was conveyed to the latter, and was just about closing the establishment for the night, when the accident fatally struck the card, discharging the gun.

The Indiana *Messenger* learns that a company is being formed in that county for the purpose of boring for salt on the farm of James Mitchell, on the railroad below Blackford station. The clay is said to be of the same character as that at Saltsburg.

A dead baby was found in a bureau drawer in a hotel in Wilkesbarre, on Saturday night. It is supposed to have been left there by a "Mrs. Smith, of Philadelphia."

The Meyersdale lifted the trees on the site of Bethlehem in 1742.

Albert Adams went to sleep on a furnace stack in Reading Monday night, rolled off, fell sixty feet, and was probably fatally injured.

Abraham Hoffman, a boy twelve years of age, son of a Mr. Mortimer, of Shamokin's Patch, Schuylkill county, one evening last week, was playing with a gun, a pair of scissors and three of them at her, lodging in her skull and penetrating almost half an inch. A physician had to be called in to extract them.

The Norristown Glass Works were lately sold at sheriff's sale to J. M. Albertson for $1,000.

The Bethlehem *Times* says: "A gentleman who resided in this place a few years ago, and who is now in at present over twenty-six years of age, and has traveled a great deal in his time, and who is at present in the employ of the Lehigh Valley R. R. Company, has never eaten but one meal in a public hotel. He must belong to the genus sponge.

The Grangers in the West breaking rolling mill having been brought to a standstill for want of iron, the enterprise failing to pay sufficiently. Many more are thus thrown out of employment.

According to the Harrisburg *Pioneer*, the first member of the Mennonite Church in America, was John Lensen, who, with other emigrants, landed in Philadelphia on the 6th of October, 1683, and in the same year established a church in Germantown. The same denomination soon followed. In 1708 they commenced to build a church, the lot of which had been given to them by William Penn. It was a log house building, and was taken down in 1770, and a substantial brick building erected in its place. The present Mennonite denomination still meet there in worship. Last year they celebrated the hundredth anniversary of the erection of the present church.

Bennett, Warner & Co., refiners, of Titusville, have closed a contract with Bryan, Dillingham & Co. for the entire product of their refinery for the next year. It will have tankage of 15,000 barrels, and a still of 1,000 barrels capacity.

The friends of the Y. M. C. A. of Easton propose to raise funds for the erection of a new building and public hall.

Mrs. Sarah Parker died in Curtin township, Centre county, recently, in her seventy-ninth year. She leaves seventy-seven living descendants, consisting of children, grandchildren, making in all one hundred and seventy-seven persons.

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